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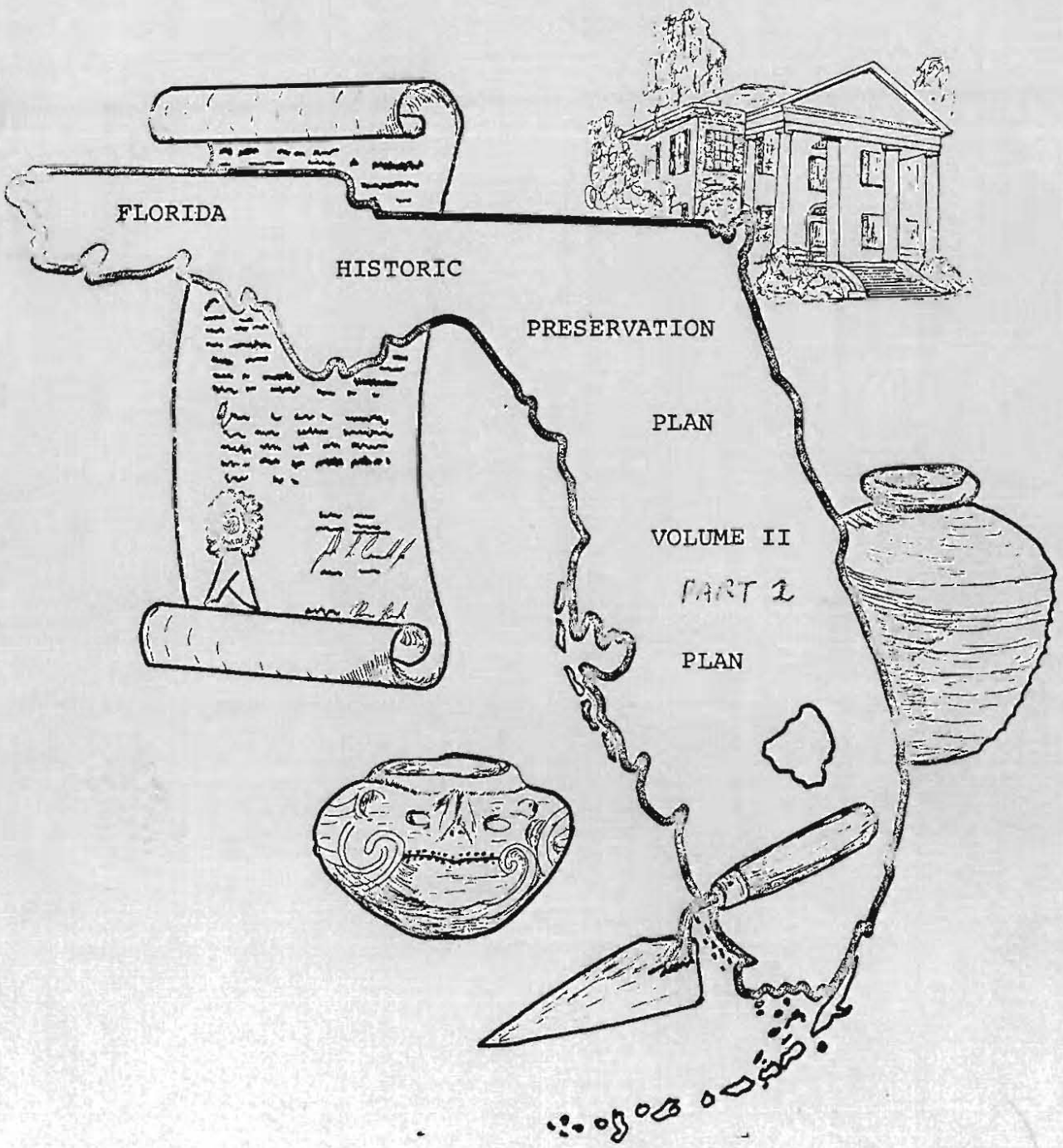

FLORIDA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

VOLUME II

PART 1

PLAN

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Secretary of State

STATE OF FLORIDA
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TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

June 15, 1970

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Department of Interior
National Park Service
801 - 19 Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

It is certified that this constitutes a Preliminary Florida Historic Preservation Plan made pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 89-665 and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes.

Sincerely,

Robert Williams
State Liaison Officer

RW/sps

Secretary of State
STATE OF FLORIDA
THE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE 32304

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

June 15, 1970

Mr. Robert Williams
State Liaison Officer
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
Department of State
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear Mr. Williams:

It is certified that we, the undersigned members of a review body qualified and duly appointed to:

1. Review results of the Florida Historic Properties Survey;
2. Approve properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places;
3. Review the content of the Florida Historic Preservation Plan;

do approve and concur in this presentation of the Florida Historic Properties Survey Preliminary Inventory List, survey procedures and the Statewide Comprehensive Preservation Plan.

Sincerely,

Herbert J. Doherty, Jr.
Dr. Herbert J. Doherty, Jr.

Charles H. Fairbanks
Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks

Dr. John K. Mahon

Ross Morrell
Mr. Ross Morrell

F. Blair Reeves
Mr. F. Blair Reeves

FLORIDA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. A certificate signed by the State Liaison Officer declaring this the state's official historic preservation plan.

2. A certificate signed by a majority of the state's review body indicating their approval of the preservation plan.

3. A statement of preservation philosophy, as it will be reflected on a state, county, and local level and within any other appropriate governmental relationship in the state. (Chapter I)

4. A statement of the method employed in conducting the statewide survey and preparing the plan. (Chapter II)

5. A statement indicating the relationship of historic preservation planning to other planning efforts taking place within the state. (Chapter III)

6. A statement indicating how the Comprehensive Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 has been considered. (Chapter IV)

7. A listing of those activities within the state which present the greatest problem in historic preservation, and a discussion of state and local actions and proposals (aside from those directly related to Public Law 89-665) for dealing with these activities to resolve such problems. (Chapter V)

8. An identification and discussion of the public and private agencies in the state which are active in the field of historic preservation. (Chapter VI)

9. A statement of the historic preservation needs of the state. This section should identify and discuss the needs of properties by catagories (i.e. districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects). It should include an estimate of the relative weight of urban preservation needs in the total state preservation program. (Chapter VII)

10. A statement of a program of at least three years by which the state proposes to meet its preservation needs. This section should include a yearly supporting fiscal summary showing the dollar estimates for each year. The following format is suggested:

    An indication of priorities to the extent possible should be based on the following considerations: (a) loss thru demolition, sale, or abandonment, (b) relative importance in a particular discipline, or (c) possibility of preservation without federal assistance. It is expected that fiscal and priority assignments will change as circumstances change. Therefore, the state may submit amended versions during the year to the National Park Service as changes occur. (Chapter VIII)

11. An estimate of the date when it will be necessary for the state to review and update its plan. (Chapter VIII)

12. The Appendix A, containing copies of all existing state and local legislative acts, ordinances, and regulations pertinent to historic preservation within the state.

13. Appendix B, a listing of the names, address, and roles or duties of the major participants in the survey and planning process.

    Additional Appendices C-P are included as pertinent to the plan, see list of Appendices on page six.

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Chapter II	Method Employed in Conducting the Statewide Inventory and Preparing the Plan
Chapter III	Relationship of Historic Preservation Planning to Other Planning Efforts Within the State
Chapter IV	Historic Preservation and Outdoor Recreation
Chapter V	Problems in Historic Preservation and Proposals for Their Solution
Chapter VI	Public and Private Preservation Organizations
Chapter VII	Historic Preservation Needs
Chapter VIII	A Six-Year Plan for Meeting Preservation Needs
	Appendices A - P

THE FLORIDA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is recognized that the preservation of historic sites, buildings and areas is necessary in any full interpretation or understanding of history. It is equally recognized that in a program of preservation for the public benefit, the term "historic" is understood to mean significant in history, architecture, archaeology or culture.

The Florida preservation program is designed to protect one of the richest collections of historic structures and areas in America. It is designed to work through private and governmental preservation organizations and is guided by the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State.

J. P. Schuck, Chief

Bureau of Historic Preservation

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

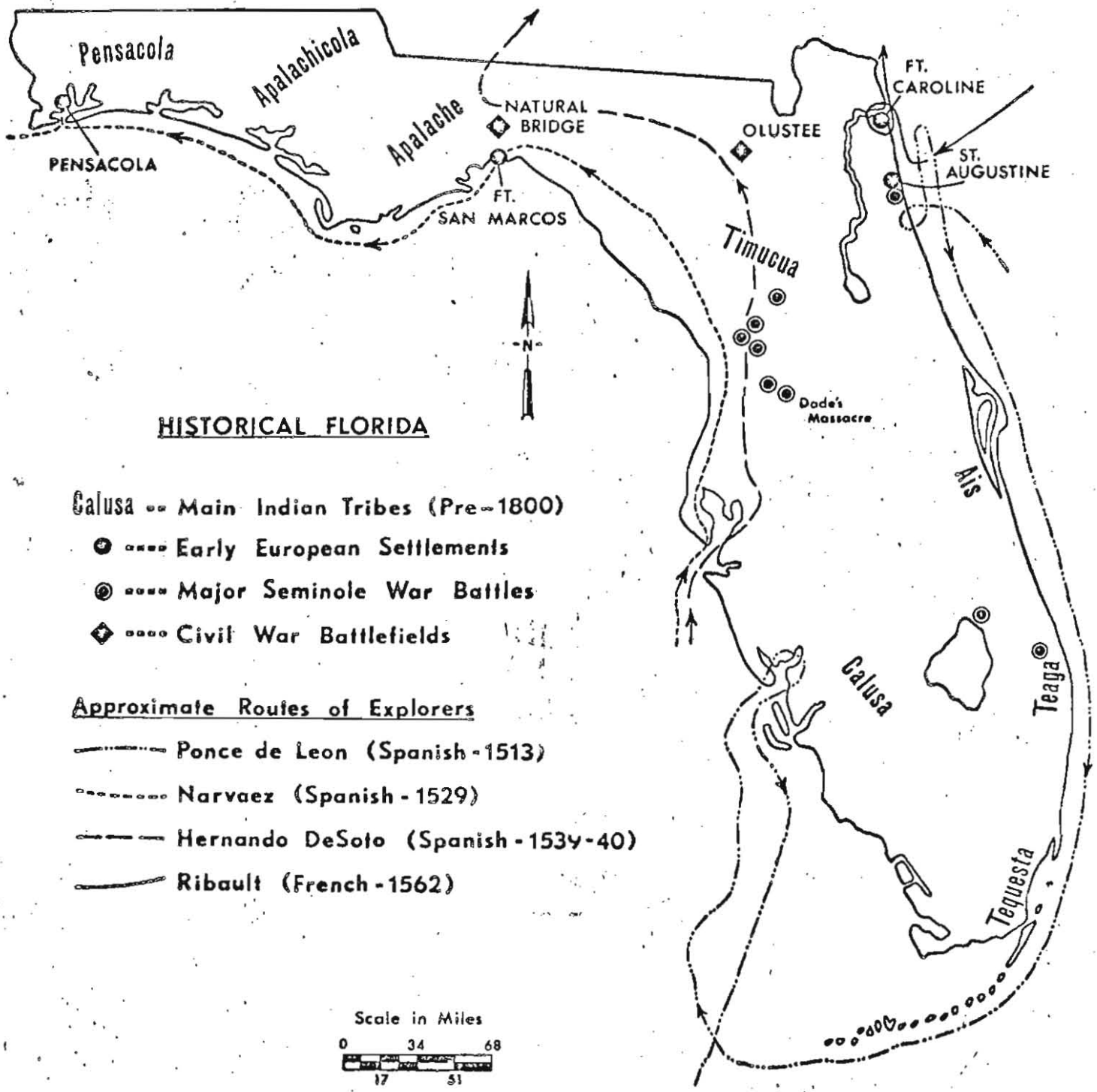
CHAPTER I

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN FLORIDA

HONORABLE TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

MR. JOSEPH P. SCHUCK, CHIEF
BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION


Pensacola
Apalachicola
Apalache
PENSACOLA
NATURAL BRIDGE
FT. SAN MARCOS
OLUSTEE
FT. CAROLINE
ST. AUGUSTINE
Timucua
Dade's Massacre
Ais
Calusa
Teaga
Tequesta
N
HISTORICAL FLORIDA
Calusa -- Main Indian Tribes (Pre-1800)
Early European Settlements
Major Seminole War Battles
Civil War Battlefields
Approximate Routes of Explorers
Ponce de Leon (Spanish - 1513)
Narvaez (Spanish - 1529)
Hernando DeSoto (Spanish - 1539-40)
Ribault (French - 1562)
Scale in Miles
0 34 68
17 51

FOREWORD

Historic preservation means preserving as much as is feasible of our physical historic heritage. This can be done by restoring some properties, rehabilitating others, and by insuring that all historic properties are properly kept up, properly supported, and properly protected.

This publication is intended to familiarize you with the Florida program for attaining these goals. It covers the theory behind that program, the aims of the program, and the methods by which the program is being carried out.

In speaking of our program, one point should be stressed - it is a cooperative endeavor. In it are joined private agencies, local governments, state government, and agencies of the federal government. The Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State, in addition to its operations in several fields, acts as a clearing house to make our joint efforts more effective.

We welcome information on your preservation problems and your progress in meeting them. Be assured that when you call on the Division for assistance, we will aid in whatever manner possible. Together we can not only lessen wanton destruction of our heritage, but also increase appreciation of that heritage.

It is a great task that we are undertaking, and the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State, pledges its efforts to accomplishing that task. We hope that those who read this will join in this cooperative endeavor.

Robert Williams

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1. Preservation Philosophy

1.1 General

1.2 Definitions

1. Preservation Philosophy

1.1 General

Historic preservation programs in Florida, or those undertaken in accordance with its laws, are intended to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public through the preservation, restoration, conservation and protection of historically significant buildings, structures, sites, areas and objects; through their maintenance as landmarks in the history of the area, state and nation; through the development or maintenance of appropriate settings for such buildings, sites and districts; and through the promotion of historic preservation programs, both public and private, at all levels.

The Florida program, intended to protect one of the richest collections of historically significant places in America was developed because of widespread recognition that the preservation of historic sites, structures, buildings, areas and objects, is necessary to a full interpretation and understanding of history. Designed to work through both private and governmental organizations, the program is guided by the Division of Archives, History and Records Management in the office of the Department of State.

1.2 Definitions

Since the passage of the Florida Archives and History Act in 1967, and even more so with the passage of the Federal National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, new and special uses have been found for words and phrases familiar to most historic preservationists. These are defined here, in order that they may be properly understood in the pages that follow.

"Historic Assets," means anything of value that may be useful in interpreting the past, including, districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects, and even skills.

"Historically Significant," means valuable in interpreting history, architecture, archaeology or culture.

"District," a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration or linkage of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

"Site," means the location of an event, building, structure, object, etc.

"Building," means a work created to shelter some form of human activity.

"Structure," work constructed by man, which is not primarily intended for human habitation.

"Object," means a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that is usually, by nature or design, movable.

"Skill," means an ability to perform in some manner an act which is culturally, artistically, architecturally, or in some other manner, historically valuable.

"Historic Places," includes districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects.

"Setting," means the landscape or design surroundings of historic places.

"Restoration," means returning to a former state.

"Rehabilitation," means bringing a structure or building back to a state of good repair, without restoring it.

"Preservation," means the continued maintenance of rehabilitated or restored places.

"Historic Preservation," means the rehabilitation, restoration and continued maintenance of historic places, and the insuring of their upkeep through appropriate use, legislation, organization and funding.

2. Preservation Organization

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2. Preservation Organization

2.1 General

When the Florida State Legislature, in 1967, adopted the Florida Archives and History Act, (Chapter 267, Florida Statutes), a center was given to historic preservation throughout the 67 counties and 390 municipalities of the state.

Similarly when Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966 (Public Law 89-665), thereby creating the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, a center was given to historic preservation throughout the 50 states, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and territories.

In accordance with the terms of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, as the designated State Liaison Agency, has become the link between the state and federal historic preservation network.

Information flows through this network in both directions. At the federal level the main body of historic preservation information is contained in the National Register, and in the Historic American Buildings Survey. Both are maintained in the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

At the state level the main body of information is maintained in the Inventory of the Historic Assets of the State, maintained by the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Bureau of Historic Preservation.

At the local level information on historic preservation is contained in the various local surveys, and in groups of knowledgeable people. These range from individual historians, through private historical societies, to historical commissions, or historic district commissions.

For the first time, in this country, there is a total historic preservation network, from the local citizen, through local organizations, to the state, and the federal government.

2.2 Division of Archives, History and Records Management

It is on the state level that the Division of Archives, History and Records Management operates.

An Advisory Council is legislatively created to advise the Secretary of State on matters relating to the historic assets of the state and assist him in compiling and maintaining an inventory of such assets. No state funds may be used for acquisition, preservation, restoration or operation of any historic asset without a report of the Advisory Council to the Secretary of State that it has determined that historical authenticity exists and that there is a feasible means of providing for the acquisition, preservation, restoration or operation of such property.

The Division, as the state agency through which federal funds for historic preservation are channeled, acts, wherever possible, to coordinate state, local and federal programs in which historic places may be involved.

2.2.1 Duties

The duties of the Division relating to historic preservation may be listed in several broad categories. These are carried out by the Bureau of Historic Preservation.

2.2.1.1 Inventory

The inventory aims to locate and describe historic structures, sites, areas, buildings and objects, hereafter called historic places, in the state. Full knowledge of historically significant places is necessary in the evolution of an historic preservation program, and such knowledge can be obtained only through a survey. The bureau has developed the necessary programs for accomplishing the survey, has issued printed materials, and works through local societies, commissions and other groups with a preservation interest, in accomplishing this work. The survey is discussed at some length in Section 3.

2.2.1.2 Certification

Any historic place which is determined by the Advisory Commission to be of "substantial historical significance" to the state, may be certified as a Florida Historic Landmark. Certification is accomplished with the consent of the owners, and is recorded with the Bureau of Historic Preservation and the County Historical Commission (where one exists) in the county on which the landmark is located. Historic markers, with text reviewed by a committee of scholars, are erected at these locations on a cost-sharing basis with local sponsoring organizations. Both standards for certification

and standards for the care and management of historic markers have been adopted by the Division, and a list of markers and text is available from the Division.

2.2.1.3 Urban Renewal Planning

A city or town may, through proper channels, create an urban renewal authority for specific purposes, such as "rehabilitation or conservation work, including preservation, restoration or relocation of historical buildings." State law should require that whenever a public hearing on an urban renewal plan is held, notice of it shall be sent to any historical, or historic district, commission in the city or town and to the Bureau of Historic Preservation. There is also need for legislation requiring that whenever urban renewal plans are filed with the Department of Commerce, "a copy shall be transmitted to said department for the use of the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Bureau of Historic Preservation."

2.2.1.4 Historic Districts

The Division of Archives, History, and Records Management and other divisions of the Department of State reviews the reports of Historic District Study Committees,

and makes recommendations to the committee. The Department has published material concerning the "Establishment of Historic Districts," which spells out the requirements, and provides leads to follow on method and form, in the establishment of historic districts.

2.2.1.5 Federal Historic Preservation Programs

In order to satisfy the provisions of Public Law 89-665, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Division has been designated as the Florida historic preservation agency, and its Director as the State Liaison Agent for coordinating federal historic preservation programs on the state level. In addition to funding possibilities, this designation makes the Division the agency which recommends sites for inclusion in the National Register.

2.2.1.6 Promotion and Encouragement

Through the above programs, through public appearances by staff members, through its publications, and through other informational activities, the Division acts to promote and encourage, at whatever level, public participation in historic preservation activities and programs. Promotional activities are one of the responsibilities assigned by law.

2.2.2 Membership - Advisory Council

The membership of the Advisory Council is designed to facilitate the accomplishment of its duties. The Chairman

of the Council is elected by the majority of the members and serves for a term of two years. The members of the Advisory Council are organized into sub-groups to provide professional and technical assistance to each of the five bureaus of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management.

Members of the Advisory Commission are:

Director of the Florida State Museums

State Geologist

Department heads of the respective established departments of anthropology and archaeology and history in each accredited institution of higher education in Florida maintaining such departments which offer graduate degrees in said subject.

President of the Florida Historical Society

President of the Florida Anthropological Society

Director of the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources

Director of the Internal Improvement Fund

State Librarian

President of the Florida Library Association

Director of the University Presses of any state university in Florida

As constituted, the Council has functional links with both private groups and individuals interested in preservation, and with departments of state government that have a responsibility for some facet of preservation. Every attempt is made to involve other groups and individuals in the work of the Council , since involvement widens the information network, and spurs interest in gathering information and making it available.

2.3 Local Historical Commissions

Historical commissions may be created by the County Commission of the particular county. These commissions conduct surveys and seek to coordinate historic preservation activities. They may collect, preserve, prepare, print and distribute books, maps, charts, plans and pamphlets concerning the county history. A county historical commission may make such recommendations to the County Commission as it deems necessary and may recommend to the Division of Archives, History and Records Management that local historical sites be certified as Florida Historic Landmarks. Such commissions may on their own initiative or upon petition of municipalities or historical societies, mark by proper monuments, tablets, or markers, historic places within the county, or may erect such markers on a cost-sharing basis with the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Department of State.

2.4 Historic Districts and Historic District Commissions

Historic District Study Committees may be appointed by the City Council. Through production of a preliminary report, final report and draft of a proposed ordinance, they recommend the establishment of an historic district or districts, and an historic district commission. Study commissions accomplish the necessary historical and architectural research on which the establishment of historic districts is based. Such districts are areas of towns and cities which, because of the presence of significant individual structures, or compatible groups of structures, possess significant value in illustrating the history of the city, town, or of the state. Such districts provide protection for property owners, and do not change basic land use or other patterns. Established districts are St. Augustine, Pensacola, Key West and Tallahassee (Appendix I).

2.5 Other Governmental Agencies

A number of other state organizations may be said to have an interest in historic preservation if for no other reason than that they own and administer historic properties. These organizations include:

(A) The State Cabinet, (Internal Improvement Fund)

(B) Department of Natural Resources (see Appendix P).

(C) Department of Commerce

(D) Department of General Services

(E) Department of Transportation

2.6 Private Preservation Agencies

In the private sector, there are a considerable number of historical and preservation societies and historically oriented groups, foundations or agencies in the state. Nearly all of the 67 counties have a chapter of the Florida Historical Society. New foundations and preservation groups are being formed regularly in connection with a particular area, district or preservation project. Many own historic structures while others administer or serve in an advisory or fund raising capacity for preservation projects otherwise owned. Still a larger group operate libraries and museums, many of them within historic structures.

2.7 Federal Programs

2.7.1 General

A large number of federal programs have either a direct or indirect affect on historic preservation. These are contained in various listings, and are too numerous to mention here. The best comprehensive guide to all such programs is the Catalog of Federal Programs for Individual and Community Improvement, published by the Office of Economic Opportunity, though it is now somewhat out of date,

as is Preserving Historic America, which concerns programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development that have a historic preservation applicability.

In 1968 the National Park Service published Historic Preservation, which details policies of the National Park Service relating to the topic. This publication does not contain information on specific programs. It does, however, contain detailed statements of policy.

Two federal programs deserve special mention here, though they are only two out of many.

2.7.2 National Register

The National Register is maintained by the Keeper of the National Register in the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington. The Register is an authorative guide by which federal, state, and local governments, and private groups and citizens may know what should be protected from destruction or impairment. It serves, in effect, as a national list of historically significant places. This Register is not a list of mere antiquarian curiosities. It is rather a product of professional evaluation and review, and lists historical places which have been fully surveyed, evaluated, nominated by the state agency responsible for

evaluation and nomination (Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management), and approved for inclusion in the Register.

Listing on the National Registry not only opens certain possibilities for funding, but more importantly, it insures such sites from wanton damage by federal agencies, or agencies using federal funds.

The Florida Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management is the statewide review body in the state for nominations to the Register, and proposes to the Secretary of the Interior, sites for inclusion on the Register. A process for such review, forms, and procedures have been established and Florida has already nominated sites in addition to the 14 already on the Register in February of 1969.

An appendix to this report contains additional information from the National Park Service. (Appendix N and O)

3. Survey

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3.2 Objectives

3.3 Methods

3.3.1 Establishment of Criteria

3.3.2 Establishment of Procedures

3.3.3 Creation of an Inclusive Preliminary Inventory

3.3.4 Initiation of Local Contacts

3.3.5 Accomplishment of Field Work

3.4 Processing

3. Survey

3.1 General

In order to effect a preservation program, it is necessary to locate and identify significant historical places of local as well as state and national import. This is best accomplished through a systematic, statewide, inventory or survey, prospected on a local level. Such an inventory is, by law, a duty of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management.

3.2 Objectives

The Florida inventory is designed to accomplish the following:

(A) Provide a data bank of historically significant places in Florida and adjacent waters for use by planning agencies at all levels.

(B) Provide agencies, public and private, and individuals, with specific knowledge, as needed, concerning Florida's historically significant places.

(C) Provide helpful data for educational and research programs, and visitor information.

(D) Provide the basis for local preservation programs, including the establishment of historic districts.

(E) Provide the basic data from which historically significant places are selected for certification as Florida landmarks, or recommend for inclusion in the National Registry.

(F) Provide the basis for historic marker programs.

(G) Stimulate interest, at all levels, in the heritage of the state.

(H) By local involvement, to stimulate self interest by local organizations both public and private and by individuals in planning for historic preservation at the local level.

3.3 Methods

The inventory is carried out in several carefully staged steps.

3.3.1 Establishment of Criteria

Criteria called "survey considerations" for the recognition of historic sites and properties have been adopted by the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, and are included as Appendix D. Established in collaboration with historians, architectural historians and archaeologists, and after consultation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation * and private, state, and federal agencies ** with an interest in preservation, the

*The National Trust for Historic Preservation, at 748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., is the chief American Clearinghouse for information on historic preservation. A private, non-profit membership organization, it has a regular and a special publication program.

**Most federal activities since 1968 have been channeled through the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.

criteria will be further refined as experience indicates a necessity for such refinement.

The criteria are designed to secure the recognition (and location) of historical places of local, state and national importance with a minimum waste of time and effort. They are expressed in simple terms so that persons unfamiliar with inventory procedures can quickly apply them. This facilitates the enlistment of a wide variety of individual and organizational assistance.

3.3.2 Establishment of Procedures

Forms for inventorying, and instructions for their use, have been published by, and are obtainable from, the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Bureau of Historic Preservation. The forms employ a standard language and a standard method of recording. This simplifies computer programming and use by a variety of recorders, from preservationists to planners.

The survey forms, adopted after consultation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Florida Archaeological Society, Federal Preservation agencies and other states, have been designed to dovetail with other historic recording, especially of the federal government. Therefore, they include the themes of the forms for nomination to the National Register, the basic information

required on Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory forms, the information needs of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, and locational information needed by state and local planning agencies. Finally, they give preliminary preservation information and ask for specific information in the fields of history, architectural history, landscape architecture, and archaeology that can be utilized in the later "Classification" process.

3.3.3 Creation of an Inclusive Preliminary Inventory

Using the established criteria as a guideline, office research into existing surveys and sources of information creates a preliminary list of historical places. Some sources for this list are the Historic American Buildings Survey, Advisory List to the National Register of Historic Places, a List of Historic Structures and Sites in Florida published 1959 by the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, Florida Historic Sites Survey, 1940, WPA and other existing architectural and historical surveys; local histories; maps; aerial photographs; and other material in the files either of the Division or of other repositories.

The result of this preliminary inventory is the compilation of a list of properties to serve as an aid in initiating field work.

3.3.4 Initiation of Local Contacts

Whenever possible, field location and research are carried out by local historical commissions whose duty is "to conduct research for places of local value"; by local or regional historical societies; by state or local officials; or by other historical or preservation oriented groups or individuals. Localities which offer no historical contacts, are covered by staff members. In all cases, staff members assist in organizing and supervising local inventory committees, and conduct additional research as necessary.

The importance of involving local organizations and individuals cannot be too strongly stressed. Normally local organizations are already aware of, and can quickly locate, historically and architecturally significant sites in their localities. In addition, cooperation with local groups and individuals creates a two-fold awareness, in that it encourages the local citizen to take pride in his heritage and assures him that the state identifies itself with the problems of local preservation planning and development.

3.3.5 Accomplishment of Field Work

Field work, accomplished by local contacts, aids in bringing the preliminary inventory up-to-date. It eliminates those sites and structures which have been demolished, or those which further research discloses to

have been falsely accredited as historic. It notes, in addition, changes in ownership, status, upkeep, etc.

In addition to updating and completing the preliminary inventory, field workers make additions to the list. Local contacts fill out inventory forms for previously unlisted sites and structures, and for areas provide locational data, and conduct the necessary research to sustain the value of the new listing. Where required members of the staff accomplish photographic or other work in the field, completing such work as has not already been successfully completed.

In this manner, the Division obtains a comprehensive data bank of information on historical places within the state.

3.4 Processing of Material

Inventory forms are filed geographically, by county, town, and city, in vertical file cabinets in the Bureau of Historic Preservation. Photographs are attached to the inventory forms, though separate photographic files are also maintained. Eventually, preliminary processing will not be geographical on cards, but alphabetical and descriptive for computer use.

From the inventory forms, material as it relates to architecture, sites, events, people and firsts, is carded,

and filed, both geographically by county and city, and by type, in separate card files. In addition, structures and sites already inventoried have been plotted on 7 1/2 minute Coast and Geodetic Survey map quadrangles, maintained by the Division. When inventories are completed, these locations will be coded by period of construction or architectural style.

These files constitute a growing body of material, since all are cumulative, and new material is constantly being included. As material is added the files are updated, and, as needed, all material is re-examined, classified and evaluated.

4. Classification

4.1 General

4.2 Objectives

4.3 Methods

4.4 Criteria

4.5 Procedures

4.5.1 Location and Setting

4.5.2 Historical Characteristics

4.5.3 Architectural Characteristics

4.5.4 Archaeological Characteristics

4.5.5 Needs for Preservation

4.5.6 Utilization

4.5.7 Protection

4.6 Storage and Retrieval

4. Classification

4.1 General

In order to make the inventory material most useful, it must be classified so that the historical architectural and protective characteristics of places are identified, and needs for action are established.

4.2 Objectives

From the locally created comprehensive inventory, each site and structure needs to be classified with the following objectives in mind:

(A) Arrangement of inventory information to meet the legitimate needs of preservationists, archaeologists, researchers, local interests, tourists and planners.

(B) Arrangement of material so as to enable quick retrieval of information in reply to extraordinary reference questions, and referral to specialists when necessary, and

(C) Determination of needs for additional research, eligibility for inclusion on the National Register, and capability for certification as a Florida historic site.

4.3 Methods

Classification for preservation purposes can be divided into two sections, preliminary, and final classification or evaluation. Preliminary classifications must be made when needed and without regard to the status of

the survey. Final classifications can be made only upon the basis of complete survey information, and by persons knowledgeable in the fields of history, architecture and historic preservation.

Classification is normally staff accomplished, though evaluation or final classification for certification or other similar purposes, is based on careful preparation of data by acknowledged authorities, and review by the Advisory Commission. Consultants are used as necessary, and a fairly constant flow of information from consultants to staff, to Advisory Commission, and back to staff is maintained. Material so classified is disseminated as necessary.

4.4 Criteria

Using a scale of measurement to indicate a degree of importance, classification sets a preliminary value on each historic place within each of the categories mentioned in Procedures (4.5) below. Although some value of importance is set at the preliminary stage, it should be stressed that each structure and site is analyzed in depth and evaluated whenever necessary, according to the problems confronting it.

The classification criteria must finally consider not only the historic, and architectural value, but also the economic and social viability of preservation for the structure

or area. The value of structures or areas as entities, as a part of their setting, as a part of the area in which they are sited, and in relation to special interest groups is considered.

Classification is accomplished in three basic areas: historical, architectural, and archaeological. Criteria in all three categories have been developed, and are attached as Appendix K, L & M.

4.5. Procedures

Classification considers the following:

4.5.1 Location and Setting

The exact location of historic places is of prime importance. In order to review urban renewal, highway and other planning projects, the Division must be able to consult specific maps on which the boundaries of historic and archaeological sites, structures, buildings, and areas are located. All inventoried sites are located on 7 1/2' or 15' Coast and Geodetic Quadrangles. For purposes of the National Registry latitude and longitude is computed, utilizing the system developed by the O.A.H.P. Grants Guide. For state planning purposes, the Florida Coordinate System of section, township and range is used. Locational classification, by whatever means, is normally static, and changes only if the structure is moved or demolished.

Setting, on the other hand, fluctuates. It depends not only on the condition of a structure and its immediate surroundings, but also on the condition and characteristics of adjoining structures and properties. Setting is normally considered, therefore, in a final classification, though an evaluation can be made whenever necessary.

In making a final evaluation, the structure is considered 1) in relation to its present surroundings, 2) in relation to the same location with new surroundings, and 3) removed to a suitable setting. The evaluation reflects the fact that removal or relocation may not be feasible and is ordinarily less desirable than preservation on the original site in an appropriate setting.

4.5.2 Historical Characteristics and Significance

Historical characteristics, determined in accordance with the classification criteria, are based on information gathered as a part of the survey. Historical classification considers persons, eras, associations and events. The historical importance and uniqueness of a site or structure in its relation to the area, the town, the state and the nation are also considered. Historical characteristics are, in addition, considered in relation to the setting of a site or structure, and in relation to a variety of users of historical information. (Appendix K)

4.5.3 Architectural Characteristics and Values

An architectural classification should define a structure's architectural style, and builder or architect and ascertain the date built. Final evaluation considers the degree of architectural integrity, importance and uniqueness of style in relation to the town, state and nation. This evaluation must also include the architecture of the structure in relation to its own setting and in relation to the area in which it is sited. (Appendix L)

Architectural classification includes not only structures of historical and architectural significance and structures of purely architectural importance, but also areas of groups of structures which form architectural units because of unity or compatibility of style. In an evaluation, a group of structures might receive a higher rating than would any component structure. The existence of original street plans, or the uniqueness of the structure or area in evoking the character of an era, are considered here.

Since classification in terms of architectural significance may fluctuate because of additions, alterations, deterioration, and changes in setting, final evaluation must be made as preservation problems arise.

4.5.4 Archaeological Characteristics

An archaeological classification is applied to archaeological sites evaluated by the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties. That Bureau, working closely with the Bureau of Historic Preservation, is conducting a continuing archaeological survey in Florida. It is estimated that there are over 4,000 archaeological sites approximately 3,500 of which have been inventoried and have received a preliminary archaeological classification. (Appendix M-3). Their period of occupancy by aboriginals range from a short time camp area to highly significant villages and mound complexes such as Crystal River, Mound Key and Lake Jackson.

The Archaeological sites include underwater sites of ancient shipwrecks some of which are being explored by salvors under unique rules and contracts (Appendix M-7) between the Division of Archives, History and Records Management and private exploration or salvage businesses.

These operations are carefully policed and complete documentation is made on artifacts recovered at each site. This activity is supervised by the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties. Protection is afforded not only the underwater archaeological sites but land sites as well by that Bureau.

4.5.5 Needs for Preservation

In assessing needs for preservation, classification is based on the condition of a site, structure or area in relation to its setting. Since values in these categories fluctuate, final evaluation must take place as a need arises. An evaluation of needs for preservation weighs the degree of archaeological, architectural and historical importance against use, condition, costs of restoration and preservation, and methods of available funding, as well as the value of the replacement.

4.5.6 Utilization

Classification in this category takes into consideration the past and present use of the place, and the present use of surrounding places. At the time when specific preservation problems arise, use can be further explored, dependent upon condition, architectural style and type, costs, setting and needs of the community or area.

All appropriate uses, and all available users will be considered in reaching a final utilization classification.

4.5.7 Protection

For classification purposes, a certain amount of protection accures to places either through ownership, or through legislation. Those places included in the National

Park System, or those eligible for or already included on the National Register, enjoy a certain degree of immunity from destruction through programs which are wholly or partly financed with federal funds. The same is true on other governmental levels. Treasure hunting or the exploitation of sunken vessels in Florida waters is tightly controlled by the Division and salvors closely policed. All such protective devices have been included in a Preliminary Protective Classification, which is appended. (Appendix N)

4.6 Storage and Retrieval

Categorical classification of characteristics and location, which remain fairly static, require the use of modern retrieval methods to make historical and architectural information readily available. Material collected in the survey, is, in accordance with these categorical classifications. It will be programmed for storage and retrieval, utilizing the State Archives Computer System.

One of the by-products of the system will be the emergence of a graphic picture of the historical assets of the state, as they exist at a given point in time. This picture will be of prime importance in developing new programs and in setting priorities for old ones.

Generally the information feed back here is one of raw material, and any final evaluative decisions must be

made by individuals qualified both by training and experience to make such decisions. To expedite the work of such consultants, and to economize their valuable time and service, the entire flow of work is programmed so that all information is gathered and all possible classifications are made prior to the expert review needed for final classification.

5. Planning

5.1 General

5.2 Emergency Planning

5.2.1 Evaluation

5.2.2 Users

5.2.3 Uses

5.2.4 Communications

5.3 Long Range Planning

5.3.1 Completed Inventories

5.3.2 Planning Classification

5.3.3 Development Potential

5.3.4 Preservation Methods

5.3.5 Preservation Organizations

5.3.6 Communication of Values

5.4 Planning Coordination

5. Planning

5.1 General

Planning for preservation is of two types:

(A) Emergency planning entails the protection of historical places which are currently jeopardized.

(B) Long Range Planning involves the evolution and establishment of the legal, organizational and research facilities needed to insure the protection, in perpetuity, of our heritage of historical places.

5.2 Emergency Planning

Emergency planning has two stages:

(A) Evaluation - This involves value decisions, based on the information available at the time, either to seek, or not to seek, a preservation program.

(B) Communication - Concerned individuals and groups, both public and private, must be informed of the evaluative decisions, which are made.

5.2.1 Evaluation

Evaluation in the planning stage differs from evaluation in the inventory stage in that it considers a wider range of values. Inventory evaluation seeks an answer to the question of the worth of an historical place. Planning evaluation seeks answers to additional questions, in which

historical value is compared with other, and sometimes competitive, values. Inventory evaluation does not consider potential use, but planning evaluation must, along with the entire range of users, and both existing and potential land use regulations. We generally limit our evaluation to that part of a historical place which can be seen from a public right of way. This part is the most important part in preserving community values, for the public benefit, and is the part with which the community most readily identifies, though it should be stressed that the setting of a structure would be normally considered as a part of the exterior appearance of that structure. It may at times be desirable to preserve all or most interior features, as well.

5.2.2 Users

Users may be divided into several broad categories:

(A) Historical Community, represented by the local historical commission and/or historical society.

(B) Other Community, represented by government, and other local, public or private organizations.

(C) Tourists, represented by the local Chamber of Commerce or tourist agency.

(D) Educators, represented by the local school system, interested institutions of higher learning and libraries.

(E) Researchers, represented by students and whatever scholarly groups or individuals are engaged in research.

(F) Special Interest Groups, such as railway or canal buffs, and family associations.

(G) Developers, of any and all types, including private owners.

(H) Road Builders, represented by the State Department of Transportation, and municipal or county road authorities.

(I) Conservationists, represented by local conservation commissions or groups, and the State Department of Natural Resources.

(J) And others, including many of the above at other than local governmental levels.

5.2.3 Uses

Uses for historically significant places may be listed in three broad categories:

(A) Original or Contemporary Use: Any use which continues the place in either its original use, or the use which it has traditionally served. For example, the tavern or stage coach stop which today serves as a restaurant or inn; the private dwelling which is still used for that purpose; or the church still being used by a religious congregation.

(B) Adaptive Use: Any use which adapts an historical place to some purpose compatible with its age, importance and original use, and which continues it in active community service. The school or town hall now used as a library or information center, the dwelling now used as a restaurant or inn, and the church now used as a civic enter are examples.

(C) Museum Use: Any use which preserves, for the purpose of exhibiting to the public, an historically significant place. Though museum use is usually the use considered first for a preserved structure, it is, for several reasons, the least desirable of the three uses. First, only a limited number of places are of such significance that museum usage is indicated. Second, a given area can support only a limited number of museums, and proliferation tends to limit the use and support of those already in existence. Third, museum use removes places from the tax rolls and is economically more difficult to justify than either contemporary or adaptive use.

5.2.4 Communication

Planning evaluations have little import unless they can be communicated to others. All possible users, and arbitrators, ought to be informed. This communication normally moves in three directions.

(A) Users must be mobilized. Many historical places have been destroyed because those who would and could have saved them, and supported them in use, were not enlisted in doing so. Potential users must be apprised of our planning evaluations. In this manner we can channel efforts aimed at saving that which ought to be saved, and at the same time discourage efforts at saving that which is of questionable value.

(B) Competitive users ought to be apprised of our evaluations, and our reasons for reaching the decisions we have. Competitive users, though they may be potential destroyers, can only work with us if they know of our interest, and can evaluate our decisions only if they know why we have reached them. When our evaluation indicates preservation, the competitive user ought to be shown that we have attempted to balance the historical significance of the place in question against destruction and replacement values. When the historical significance of the place considered for demolition is slight, or when the value of the replacement is deemed greater than the place being destroyed, this will be communicated to the competitive user. Such communication will not only clarify the reasons for our own evaluation, but will provide the basis for reaching mutually acceptable solutions.

(C) Arbitrators must be informed. Between the users who wish preservation, and the competitors who may wish something less, town planners, the code enforcers, the review boards, and other local and state authorities. Since these arbitrators often have the final word, it is essential that they be kept constantly informed.

5.3 Long Range Planning

Long range planning has as its primary purpose the development of historical potential, and as its secondary purpose stabilization against future threats of demolition. It is a positive program. Such planning in the state of Florida presupposes the following six steps.

5.3.1 Completed Inventory

A completed inventory is obviously a must for long range planning. Decisions are made, in effect, in a vacuum, unless inventorying has been accomplished, and unless the complete information is in the hands of the planning agencies. The inventory is held by the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State, but local historical commissions, local planning agencies, and local private agencies that have assisted in inventorying may hold copies of the section concerning their locality.

5.3.2 Classification

Planning classification differs from inventory classification in that it seeks to weigh the value of preservation against other, sometimes competing values. It considers uses, and the entire concerned community of users. In long range planning classification we are able to deal, as well, with several factors that are usually absent in emergency planning. Here we may consider the relationship of historical places to each other and to the areas in which they are located. We also have the capability here of considering community and design concepts, thereby insuring preservation as one factor in the creation and maintenance of environmental quality.

All factors mentioned under Classification, Section 4, come into play here.

5.3.3 Development Potential

The capability for development will appear as classification is completed. Development potential, both for museum and non-museum use, aims at planning for optimum use, while avoiding overuse. Both the capabilities of all the users and their needs for development are considered here, along with potential uses. The capability of developing non-museum complexes as attractions to tourists, home owners,

and other economically viable users, as well as improvement in the total environment must be considered in determining potential for development.

5.3.4 Preservation Methods

The selection and adoption of appropriate preservation methods, which may be utilized or modified as necessary, is inherent in any long-range planning program. This involves not only a knowledge of how it can be done, but of who will do it, and perhaps most importantly, how will it be funded. An ever increasing data bank of information on methods and funding has already been created through the experience of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, the significant number of Florida preservation organizations, both public and private, and the great number of local preservation programs either underway or already completed. Programs are constantly being studied, and evaluated, in an effort to either make existing programs more widely applicable, or to develop new ones.

5.3.5 Preservation Organizations.

It is at the local level that we must be constantly vigilant if we are to plan for and insure future success. Such vigilance cannot be adequately maintained by a federal or a state agency, but must be local. In long range planning,

therefore, the establishment of local historical commissions, and, where necessary of historic districts and their commissions, is absolutely necessary. The legislation authorizing such commissions has been adopted, and many are already in operation. (See 2.3 and 2.4). Such commissions only save time and expense, but improve the reliability of information received at high levels. They are as well one of the best possible devices for insuring the utilization of their information in local planning.

5.3.6 Communication of Values

We have already taken the initial communication steps through the accomplishment of inventories, planning classifications, and through a discussion of preservation methods and development potential. Above all these, establishment of or cooperation with appropriate local organizations is probably the most important communication step. Completion of these steps not only develops the proper interest, it also goes a long way toward developing the support necessary for success.

5.4 Coordination

It is necessary that historic preservation if it is to be most effective be considered as a factor in all planning, rather than a separate entity. For that reason,

preservation activities must be coordinated with and become a part of other planning activities.

In March, 1968, a Governor's Conference on the Development of Florida's Historical Resources was held at Florida State University, Tallahassee, in regard to needs and resources, involved in historic preservation. To be used in evolving a program of most urgent issues, it offered suggested solutions and alternatives. Some of the goals have been achieved or are in sight while others require programs yet to be implemented.

It is obviously through programs which consider historic preservation planning in relation to other planning, that values inherent in historic preservation can be most easily communicated, and coordinated with other programs to achieve the desired results. Wherever possible programs of the Division are planned and carried out so as to insure this coordination.

CHAPTER II

METHOD EMPLOYED IN CONDUCTING THE STATEWIDE INVENTORY AND PREPARING THE PLAN

1. INVENTORY

In order to effect a preservation program in Florida, it is necessary to know what historical and archaeological sites and structures exist. This knowledge is obtained by means of a statewide inventory. Such an inventory is the duty, by law, of the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State. Not only the Chief of the Bureau of Historic Preservation and his staff but the Advisory Committee assists with compiling and maintaining the inventory.

A. Objectives

An inventory for Florida is designed to accomplish the following:

1. Provide a data bank of historic and archaeological sites and structures in Florida for use by state and local planning agencies.

2. Provide agencies, public and private, and individuals with specific knowledge concerning Florida's historic and archaeological sites and structures.

3. Stimulate the interest of our people in their heritage.

4. Provide information which can be helpful for educational programs, visitors and research.

B. Methods

The inventory of historic sites and structures consists of three steps:

1. Establishment of criteria for inventorying.

2. Establishment of procedures for inventorying.

3. Creation of an inclusive preliminary inventory.

1. Criteria

Criteria for the recognition of historic sites and structures has been established by the Bureau of Historic Preservation in collaboration with historians, architectural historians and archaeologists, and consultation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and federal agencies with a preservation interest. Continuing consultation of this type is refining these criteria as experience is developed.

This type of criteria for recognition will secure the location of historic sites, structures and areas with the minimum waste of time and effort. They are expressed in simple terms so that persons unfamiliar with inventory procedures can quickly apply them (Appendix D). This makes possible the enlistment of a wide range of assistance.

2. Procedures

Forms for inventorying and instructions on their use have been published by the Bureau of Historic Preservation (Appendix E). These forms employ a standard language and a standard method of recording, in order to simplify computer programming and use by a variety of recorders, from preservationists to planners. To avoid duplicative field work later, they record the basic information for National Register nomination.

The forms were adopted by the Bureau after consultation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Florida History and Archives Advisory Commission, federal agencies and other states. They have been designed to dovetail with other historic recordings, especially of the federal government. Therefore, they include the themes of the National Registry, the basic information required on Historic American Buildings Survey inventory forms, the certification information needs of the Florida Historical Advisory Commission, and locational information needed by state and local planning agencies. Finally, they ask for specific information in the fields of history, architectural history, and archaeology that can be utilized in the later "classification" process, and give preliminary preservation information.

3. Inclusive Preliminary Inventory

a. Initial Listing

Using the established criteria as a guideline, office research on existing surveys and sources of information creates a preliminary list of historic preperties, including sites, structures and areas. Sources for this list are the Historic American Buildings Survey, Florida Catalog, published by the Florida Association of Architects, 1965, other existing architectural, archaeological and historical surveys, local histories, maps, aerial photographs, and other material in the files of the Division of Archives, History and Records Mangement.

The result of this preliminary listing is a compilation of a list of properties to serve as an aid in initiating field work.

b. Local Contacts

In field work, use is made of local historical and historic preservation groups. Whenever possible field work location and research are carried out by local historical commissions whose duty it is "to conduct research for places of local value", local or regional historical societies, state and local officials, and other historically oriented groups and individuals. Localities having no historical

contacts are covered by staff members. In all cases, staff members assist in organizing, guiding and supervising local inventory committees, and conduct further research when necessary.

The importance of involving local organizations and individuals cannot be too strongly stressed. Actual inventory work must be based on local knowledge, and it has been found that local organizations best know the historically and architecturally significant sites in their localities. In addition, an inventory made in cooperation with local groups creates a two-fold awareness in that it encourages the local citizen to take pride in his heritage and assures him that the state identifies itself with the problems of local preservation and tourist development.

c. Field Work

Field work aids in bringing the preliminary list up-to-date. It eliminates those sites and structures which have been demolished, or those which further research discloses have been falsely accredited as historic. In addition, it list changes in ownership, status and other information.

Field work also adds to the preliminary list. Each local group undertaking this phase of inventory fills out inventory forms for additional historic sites and structures

in its area, conducting whatever research is necessary, and providing exact locational information.

C. Use

In this manner, the Bureau of Historic Preservation is obtaining a comprehensive data bank of information on historic structures, sites and areas in the state. Inventory forms are filed, geographically by town and city in vertical file cabinets in the Bureau. Photographs are attached to the inventory forms, and a separate photograph file is also maintained.

From the inventory sheets, material as it relates to architecture, sites, events, people and firsts has been carded, and filed both geographically by county or city and by type in separate card files. In addition, those structures and sites already inventoried have been plotted on Coast and Geodetic Survey maps (Scale 1:24000 or *Sectional 1/2": 1 mile highway transportation maps, D.O.T.), which are also housed in the Archives. When inventory has been completed, the various information coded will be computer programed.

These files constitute a growing body of material, since all are cumulative, and new material is being constantly added as the inventory progresses. It should be pointed out that material already available, from HABS (College of

* Some areas of Florida are not yet mapped by the U.S. Department of Interior, Coast and Geodetic Survey

Architecture, University of Florida), Pensacola and St. Augustine Districts, and other sources is also included. This material is being updated as the inventory progresses, and will be re-examined, classified and evaluated, when needed, by professionals.

II. CLASSIFICATION

In order that the material included in the inventory may be most useful, it must be classified so that historical characteristics of areas and structures are identified, and needs for action are established.

A. Objectives

From the comprehensive inventory, created at the local level, each site and structure must be classified with the following objectives in mind:

1. To sort inventory information to meet the needs of preservationists, archaeologists, researchers, tourists and planners, and

2. To enable quick retrieval of information so that extraordinary reference questions may be answered and referred to specialists when necessary.

B. Methods

Classification for preservation purposes will be divided into two sections, preliminary and final classification,

or evaluation. A criteria has been established and classification will be considered in several categories.

1. Criteria

Using a scale of measurement to indicate a degree of importance, classification sets a preliminary value on each site and structure within each of the categories mentioned below. Although a value of importance is set at the preliminary stage, it should be stressed that each structure and site should be analyzed in depth and evaluated whenever necessary according to the problem confronting it.

The classification criteria (Appendix K-L-M) normally considers the historic value, the design and architectural value, the archaeological value and the economic viability of preservation for the structure, site or area for each place. The value of structures, sites or areas as entities, as a part of their setting, as a part of the area in which they are sited and in relation to special interest groups will be considered.

2. Procedures

Classification must consider the following categories:

a. Location and Setting

The exact location of historic sites and structures is imperative. In order to review urban renewal, highway, and other planning projects, the Bureau must be able to

consult specific maps on which historic and archaeological sites, structures and areas are located. Locational classification is normally static, and changes only when the structure is moved or demolished.

Setting, on the other hand, fluctuates. A setting depends not only on the condition of a structure and its immediate surroundings, but also on the condition and characteristics of adjoining structures and properties. Therefore, setting will be considered primarily in a final classification, and an evaluation of it should be made when necessary for the preservation of a site and its future in relation to planning. In making such a final evaluation, the structure would be considered in relation to its present surroundings, in relation to the same location with new surroundings, and removed to a suitable setting.

b. Historical Characteristics and Significance

Historical characteristics determined in accordance with the classification criteria, are based on a variety of users of historical information. Classification for preservation purposes must consider the importance of a site or structure in its relation to the town, the state, and the nation, according to the historic themes set forth. Historic uniqueness to the town or area must also be considered.

Furthermore, the historical characteristics and archaeological value must be considered in relation to the setting of a site or structure. As mentioned above, the present surroundings, new surroundings in the same location, and removal to a new setting must be considered. It should be remembered however, that relocating is ordinarily less desirable than preservation on the original site in an appropriate surrounding.

c. Architectural Characteristics and Values

An architectural classification should define a structure's architectural style and ascertain the builder and date built. It should also consider additions, alterations, and restorations, Final evaluation of style will consider the degree of architectural importance and uniqueness of style in relation to the town, state and nation. This evaluation must also include the architecture of the structure in relation to its own setting and in relation to the area in which it is sited.

Architectural classification should include not only structures of historical and architectural significance and structures of purely architectural importance, but also areas or groups of structures which form architectural units because of unity or compatibility of style. In an evaluation,

the significance of a group of structures might receive a higher rating than would any component structure. The existence of original street plans, or the uniqueness of the structure of area in evoking the character of an earlier time would be considered here.

Since classification in terms of architectural significance may fluctuate because of additions, alterations, deterioration, and changes in settings, final evaluation must be made as preservation problems arise.

d. Archaeological Classification (see Chap.I, 4.5.4)

e. Needs for Preservation

Classification is based on the condition of a site, structure or area in relation to its setting. Since values in these classifications fluctuate, final evaluations must take place as the need arises. An evaluation of needs for preservation must weigh the degree of architectural and historical significance, the utilization of the structure or site, construction, age, costs or restoration and preservation, and method of funding.

f. Utilization

Classification in this category will take into consideration the past and present use, and present use of surrounding structures and areas. At the time a problem arises, use will be further explored, dependent upon

conditions, type of structure, architectural style, costs, setting and needs of the community or area.

3. Use

Categorical classifications of characteristics and location, which remain fairly static, require the use of modern retrieval methods to make historical, archaeological and architectural information available quickly. Such methods are being developed concurrently with the filing and readying of use of the material collected in the inventory.

Inasmuch as evaluation for classification is the most expensive and professional part of the preservation program, a final evaluation must be accomplished by professionals who are qualified to handle difficult value decisions. To expedite their work, and to economize their valuable time and service, the flow of work is being programmed so that all information is gathered and all possible classifications are made prior to their review. A State Review Committee of qualified professionals has been appointed and approved the the National Park Service, it is functioning as required.

III. PLANNING

Planning for preservation is of two types, One is the protection of what is currently jeopardized, or emergency

planning, the other, long range planning for restoration, preservation and the development of Florida's historic heritage. In this process, the Bureau of Historic Preservation acts both as a source of information, and as a catalyst.

A. Emergency Planning

Emergency planning has two stages

1. Evaluation - Making a decision, from values ascertained at a given time with given circumstances, in relation to comparative values and circumstances, that a site or structure should be preserved. Here would also be included a selection of the best methods of preservation under the circumstances and the application of those methods.

2. Communication - The communication of those values and the decision to preserve them to concerned individuals and groups, both public and private.

1. Evaluation

Evaluation in the planning stage differs from evaluation in the inventory stage in that it considers a wider range of values. Inventory evaluation seeks an answer to the question of historic worth of a site, structure or area. Planning evaluation seeks answers to additional questions in which historical worth is compared with other, and perhaps competing worths. Inventory evaluation utilized only historians, while planning evaluation attempts to utilize

the expertise of the entire community, consisting of both historical and competing users of the site or structure.

Users may be fitted into several broad categories:

Historical community, represented by the local historical commission and/or historical society;

Other community, represented by government, and other public or private organizations;

Tourists, represented by the local chamber of commerce or tourist agency;

Educators, represented by the local school system, interested institutions of high learnings and libraries;

Researchers, represented by whatever scholarly groups or individuals are engaged in research;

Special interest groups, e.g. railway or canal buffs, family associations;

Developers; Treasure hunters, of any and all types, including private owners;

Road builders, represented by the State Department of Transportation, and municipal or county road authorities;

Conservationists, represented by local conservation commissions and groups and/or the State Department of Natural Resources.

The present and potential users must be considered in each case, along with projected use and existing land

use regulations. Generally, in considering evaluation for use, the facade of the structure, that part viewable from the public right of way, is the most important part. It is part of the structure which is most important in preserving community values, and it is that part with which the community most readily identifies. Though it is desirable in many cases, and for some uses, to preserve all, or some interior features, these should be modified as necessary for use.

Uses for historically and architecturally significant structures may be listed under three broad categories:

a. Original or contemporary use - Any use which continues the structure in either the use for which it was constructed, or which it has traditionally served. For example, the tavern or ordinary which today serves as a restaurant or inn, the private home which is still used as a private dwelling, or the church or town hall still in active use.

b. Adaptive use - Any use which adapts the structure for some purpose compatible with its age and importance, and continues it in active community service. For example, the private home now used as a restaurant or inn, the school or town hall now used as a library or information center, or the private dwelling now serving store, office or apartment use.

c. Museum use - Though museum use is usually first considered for any preserved structure, it is, for several reasons, the least desirable use for most preserved structures. First, only a limited number of structures are of such importance that museum usage is indicated. Second, a given area can support only a limited number of museums, and proliferation tends to limit the use and support already given to existing museums. Third, museum use removes structures from the tax rolls, and is therefore more difficult to justify as an economically desirable use for the preserved structure.

Planning evaluation, therefore, consists of ascertaining historical and other values, determining users and usage, and developing comparative measurements in these categories.

2. Communication

Once an evaluation has been made communication of that evaluation to others is essential. All possible users and arbitrators must be informed of the values which ought to be retained. Communication of these moves in three directions:

a. Users must be mobilized. Many structures have been lost becuase those who would and could have saved them, and supported them in use, were not enlisted in doing so. These potential users must be apprised of the value of the

structure, and directed in efforts to save those structures which are worth saving. Much effort has already been wasted in attempts to save that which is not worth saving, while significant sites and structures disappeared.

b. Competitive users, or potential destroyers, must be informed of the value of the structures they wish to replace. They must be shown that an attempt has been made to balance the historical and architectural worth, the community values of preservation, and the economic advantages of preservation, against destruction and rebuilding. It is clear that the value of the replacement structure must be considered in all such cases, and that if this value outweighs the value of existing structures, the replacement ought to be accepted. When this is proven true, replacement projects are given support, and when this is known to be a matter of policy, it will be easier to work out compromises.

c. The arbitrators must also be properly informed of preservation values. Between users who wish preservation and competitors who wish something else, city planners, the code enforcers, the review boards, and all such local and state authorities. They rightly have the final work, and must be properly informed.

B. Long Range Planning

Long range planning has as its primary purpose the development of historical potential, and as its secondary purpose stabilization against future threats of demolition. It is thus a positive and not a negative program. In the Florida Historic Preservation Program, long range planning consists of six steps:

1. Local Historical Commissions

A local historical commission is by far the best device both for obtaining information, and for communication. County Historical Commissions have been authorized by legislation (Appendix J). Every effort is being made to encourage the setting up of such commissions, for they save time, expense, and improve the reliability of conclusions drawn. Fourteen such commissions have already been established. Historical and restoration commissions have been established by state law at St. Augustine, Pensacola and Key West. There is considerable local interest at several other locations for the enactment of legislation to establish others at such places as Fernandina, Cedar Key, New Smyrna and Middleburg.

2. Completed Inventories

A complete inventory is obviously a must for a complete

plan. The inventory entries will be held by the State Bureau of Historic Preservation. The local historical commission and local planning agencies will hold relative local copies. All coding and numbering of entries is done by the Bureau staff.

3. Planning Classifications

Planning classification differs from inventory classification in that planning classification also seeks to weigh the worth or preservation with other and perhaps competing worths. The entire concerned community of users and arbitrators is considered. Long range planning classification differs from emergency planning classification in that the relationship of sites and structures to each other and to the area in which they are located is considered in long range planning. Here attempts are made to insure that preservation is accomplished in the proper community and design context, rather than in a vacuum.

Classification would consider the relationship of the site to others like it in the neighborhood, in the state and in the nation; the relationship of the site to the historical pattern of the locality; whether the structure is typical or atypical for the locality; what users and potential users the site has; what use can the site stand, and what constitutes overuse.

4. Development Potential

Potential development possibilities will appear once classification questions have been answered. It will be possible to plan for the optimum use of historic properties, which is not necessarily the most intensive use. It will be possible to balance the load on museum sites, by changes in emphasis where necessary. It will also be possible to develop to the fullest the potential of non-museum complexes as existing attractions to tourists, home owners, and other economically viable users.

5. Communication of Values

In accomplishing this step, the groundwork will already have been completed through the establishment of historical commissions, the completion of inventories, planning classifications, and the discussion of development potential. For long range planning purposes, however, it is not only necessary to gain interest, but to develop support.

In Florida, the State Department of Administration under the Governor, has a division of Planning and Budgeting. The Bureau of Historic Preservation, as an agency involved in planning for historic preservation, has been asked to participate in this process. In addition, the Bureau is currently drafting, at the request of the State Division of Planning and Budgeting, a statement of problems, in regard

to needs and resources, involved in historic preservation. To be used in evolving a six-year program of most urgent issues, it would offer suggested solutions and alternatives. The goal of the final report of the Division of Planning and Budgeting is to see that the major problems of the state, and the economy, are not conceived and treated piece by piece, but rather as issues involving the total program of the state (Chapter VIII).

It is through programs such as these that values inherent in historic preservation can be most easily communicated, and coordinated with other programs to achieve the desired results.

6. Preservation Methods

The selection and adoption of appropriate preservation methods, which may be utilized or modified as necessary, is inherent in any long-range planning program. a data bank of information on methods will already have been created through the experience of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, the significant number of Florida preservation organizations, both public and private, and the member organizations of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This information and experience will be fully utilized.

It must be emphasized in determining preservation methods that successful preservation is not possible in a

vacuum. Therefore, landscape values, as well as architectural and design values must be considered. The relationship of the preserved structure to surrounding structures and areas is of paramount value in determining what preservation methods are to be used. It is only through this consideration of a structure in its setting as part of a landscape or design complex that we can devise methods which will insure not only the future usefulness of the structure or area, but the retention of the community values involved as well.

A discussion of preservation methods must also consider the meaning of preservation as used in this program. It is clear that preservation entails much more than the saving of historically and architecturally significant areas and structures from demolition. It involves the continued maintenance of such structures and areas so that emergency measures will never again be required for their retention. Restoration or rehabilitation should only be required once, and there would have been no necessity for this had maintenance been performed from the date of construction. The Florida program, therefore, stresses planning for continual maintenance of structures and areas already saved from demolition, as well as for those structures and areas worth saving. It is only through stressing such upkeep and insuring it through use, legislation, or funding, that we can really achieve historic preservation.

CHAPTER III

RELATIONSHIP OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING TO OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS WITHIN THE STATE.

In addition to the Florida Historic Preservation Plan being coordinated with the Florida Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (see Chapter IV). The following planning efforts and authorities are considered, and in like manner the Preservation Plan is given consideration by these planning efforts.

Attention has been given U.S. Bureau of the Budget Circular A-95 which furnishes guidance to federal agencies for added cooperation with states and local governments in the evaluation, review and coordination of federal assistance programs and projects. Paragraph Seven provides that the Governor of a state must be afforded an opportunity to comment on any comprehensive state plan to be submitted as condition of assistance from a federal program.

Part II of Circular A-95 provides for the coordination of planning in multijurisdictional areas. Paragraph (4)(r) of Section 31 of the Florida Governmental Reorganization Act of 1969 provides as follows:

"Every state agency when making requests or preparing budgets to be submitted to the federal government for funds, equipment, material or services shall submit such request or budget to the Secretary (Department of Administration) before submitting it to the proper federal authority provided the secretary may specifically authorize any agency to submit specific types of grant proposal direct to the federal government."

The Department of Administration, State of Florida, has been designated by the Governor as the State Planning and Development Clearing House for Florida. That agency must be notified at least 30 days prior to the date upon which an application is expected to be submitted to a federal agency for funds by any state agency.

"In order to establish the simplest uniform procedure for state agencies to comply with both the requirements of the state law and of the federal regulations, the procedure described in this memorandum will be applicable to all state agencies seeking federal funds or other assistance, regardless of whether or not those funds are for programs covered by Circular A-95, with two exceptions noted at the conclusion of this memorandum.

At least thirty (30) days prior to the date upon which an application is expected to be submitted to a federal agency for funds, the state department will notify the Department of Administration of its intent to apply for assistance. The notification required will consist of a summary description of the project for which assistance will be sought. That summary description will contain the following information in a standardized form:

1. Identity of the applicant agency, organization, or individual.

2. Geographic location of the project to be assisted.

3. Definition of the problem to be resolved, services or capabilities to be enhanced, initiated, or supplemented to obtain desired conditions.

4. A brief description of the proposed project by type, purpose, general size or scale, estimated cost, anticipated sources of funds, beneficiaries, and any other characteristics which will further enable the clearinghouse to identify agencies of state or local government having plans, programs, or projects that might be affected by the proposed project.

5. The federal program and agency under which assistance will be sought as identified in the OEO Catalog of

Federal Domestic Assistance, dated January, 1969. (See attached listing extracted therefrom.)

6. The estimated date by which time the applicant expects to formally file an application.

Such notification should be sent at the earliest possible time in order to assure effective coordination and so as not to delay the timely submission of the application, when completed, to the federal agency. (At some point in the near future, federal agencies will begin to return any applications for federal funds under programs enumerated in Circular A-95 that do not show evidence of this notification to the state clearinghouse.) The notification should be sent to: "

State Planning and Development Clearinghouse
Department of Administration
725 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

The Department of Transportation in Highway Planning gives notice of right-of-way acquisition and allows cost of archaeological research by the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties. By coordinating planning, the Department of Transportation gives every consideration to the preservation of historic properties and has agreed to provide turnouts at historic markers on a selective basis for safety in viewing.

The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Park Service, coordinates with the Division of Archives, History and Records Management the planning for and acquisition of any state park property that may have historic significance, Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, does not allow the acquisition, preservation, restoration or operation of historic sites and properties without approval of the Historical Advisory Council. (Appendix P)

The state universities and the state museum are engaged in planning that must be coordinated with the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.

The Capitol Center Planning Commission engaged in planning for the expansion of the capitol center and the construction of a new capitol building for Florida is giving consideration to preservation plans for the preservation of Florida's historic capitol as well as other historic landmarks in the capitol center.

The Department of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning, is taking into consideration the preservation activities of the Department of State as set forth in this plan.

Numerous county and local organizations have established planning and zoneing authorities that are in constant contact with the Bureau of Historic Preservation in regard to

preservation matters and the establishment of historic districts. The Jacksonville-Duval Area Planning Board has submitted a plan for the preservation of historic and cultural resources in a report to its Historic Preservation Council.

Orange-Seminole-Osceola County Planning district is preparing a similar type report and recommends and planned the establishment of the Longwood Historic District at Longwood in Seminole County.

The joint planning efforts of the Bureau of Historic Preservation and the Tallahassee City Planning Council have resulted in historic district zoning ordinances and the establishment of the Tallahassee Historic District.

The Old Island Historical and Restoration Commission at Key West, the St. Augustine Historical and Restoration Commission, the Pensacola Historical and Restoration Commission are primarily administered thru the Department of State, Division of Cultural Affairs, but planning for historic preservation is coordinated thru the Bureau of Historic Preservation including the preservation for the John and Mable Ringling Estate and Museum at Sarasota and the Stephen Foster Memorial at White Springs on the Suwannee River.

The Dade County Planning Authority recommended and promoted the establishment of a Dade County Historical Commission which is now functioning as one of fourteen such commissions assisting the Bureau of Historic Preservation with the Statewide Inventory and coordinating the Preservation Plan locally.

CHAPTER IV

HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

A Florida Outdoor Recreation Plan has already been prepared for the Florida Department of Natural Resources, financed in part with a grant from the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (88-578). Cooperative federal historic preservation programs established under 89-754 and 89-670 must be coordinated with programs established under 89-665, and one of the prerequisites for federal assistance under that act is relationship of a state's historic preservation plan to "the comprehensive outdoor recreation plan." It is desirable, therefore, that some discussion of that report appear in the Florida Historic Preservation Plan.

The interrelatedness of conservation, recreation and historic preservation is recognized in the Land and Water Conservation Act and in the Historic Preservation Act, as well as in the Florida Archives and History Act (Appendix A).

In accordance with the system adopted by the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Florida Outdoor Recreation Plan classifies recreation land and activities in nine resource elements. Of these nine, three have particular pertinence to the plan.

"Class VII Wilderness: undisturbed, roadless, characterized by natural, wild conditions, including but not limited to wilderness areas."

"Class VIII Natural Features: identifiable components of the natural landscape."

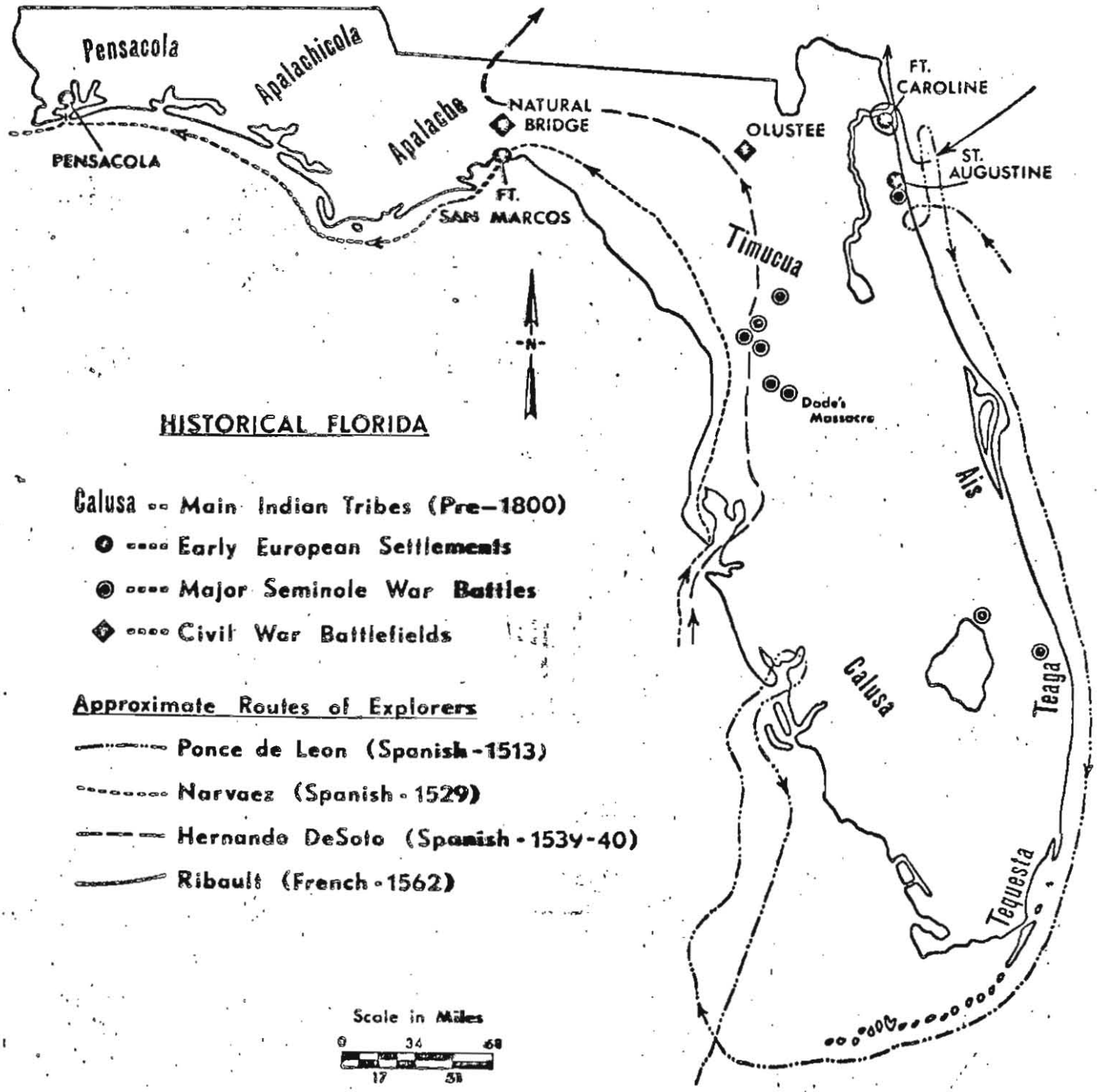
"Class IX Historical and Archaeological Features"

We include excerpts from the Florida Outdoor Recreation Plan indicating these considerations.

Most recent discussions with Florida Outdoor Recreation planners indicate that a current survey being conducted shows greater attraction for Florida historic places as a principal interest of visitors. There is a greater awareness among local residents too of historic heritage. Through coordinating efforts additional elements relating to historic places and recreation use are being added to survey questionnaires for recreation use. The Division of Recreation and Parks has recently acquired the Itchatucknee River State Park. The area has tremendous recreational and historical significance. The planning and development of this huge area is just one recent example of coordinated planning for recreation and historic preservation use. Excerpts from the Florida Outdoor Recreation Plan follow:

History and prehistory. There is evidence that man inhabited Florida as much as ten thousand years ago. Prehistoric cultures thrived in this hospitable area, and left behind abundant evidence of their crude way of life to become a source of wonder and curiosity for modern man. Then, barely twenty years after the first voyage of Columbus, Florida was opened up to the Western World by Spanish discovery. Thus, in 1513, began four and a half centuries of exploration, colonization, settlement and development - by Spanish, French, British and Americans - which constitutes Florida's long and colorful history. Although Florida was not one of the thirteen original colonies, nor was the American Revolutionary War fought on Florida soil, still the state is rich in historical resources which provide opportunity for one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation. (See figure 4.6)

Figure 4.6


Pensacola
Apalachicola
Apalache
NATURAL BRIDGE
PENSACOLA
FT. SAN MARCOS
OLUSTEE
FT. CAROLINE
ST. AUGUSTINE
Timucua
Dade's Massacre
Ais
Calusa
Teaga
Tequesta
N
HISTORICAL FLORIDA
Calusa Main Indian Tribes (Pre–1800)
Early European Settlements
Major Seminole War Battles
Civil War Battlefields
Approximate Routes of Explorers
Ponce de Leon (Spanish - 1513)
Narvaez (Spanish - 1529)
Hernando DeSoto (Spanish - 1539-40)
Ribault (French - 1562)
Scale in Miles
0 34 68
17 51

Population and economy. Florida today is one of the most prosperous states in the nation. Its expanding economy is soundly based on tourism, agriculture and forestry, with manufacturing and commerce increasing in importance daily. This economy supports a population of over six million, 65% of which was born outside the state. The population is becoming increasingly urban, with more than 70% living in cities at this time (see figure 4.7). Although scattered throughout the state, most of Florida's people have settled in major communities along the coast (see figure 4.8). The average Floridian of today enjoys a relatively high level of living which, among other things, affords him ample opportunity for outdoor recreation (see figure 4.9).

A claim to the title of the recreation state may be fully justified on the basis of Florida's natural outdoor recreation environment. Additionally, the state has done much to enhance this natural suitability. Thousands of outdoor recreation areas, both public and private, have been developed and made available to every part of the state through an expanding highway system (see figure 4.10).

But Florida's phenomenal growth during recent years has been such as to make it a difficult task to stay abreast of its outdoor recreation needs. This problem, and how to overcome it, must receive an increasing share of public attention in the years ahead. As the problem is contemplated, one important point must be borne constantly in mind: regardless of their present quality and abundance, Florida's outdoor recreational resources are relatively fixed and subject to continuing depreciation; thus, the success with which the future outdoor recreation demand is met will depend on the manner in which those resources are used.

Figure 4.7

FLORIDA'S POPULATION

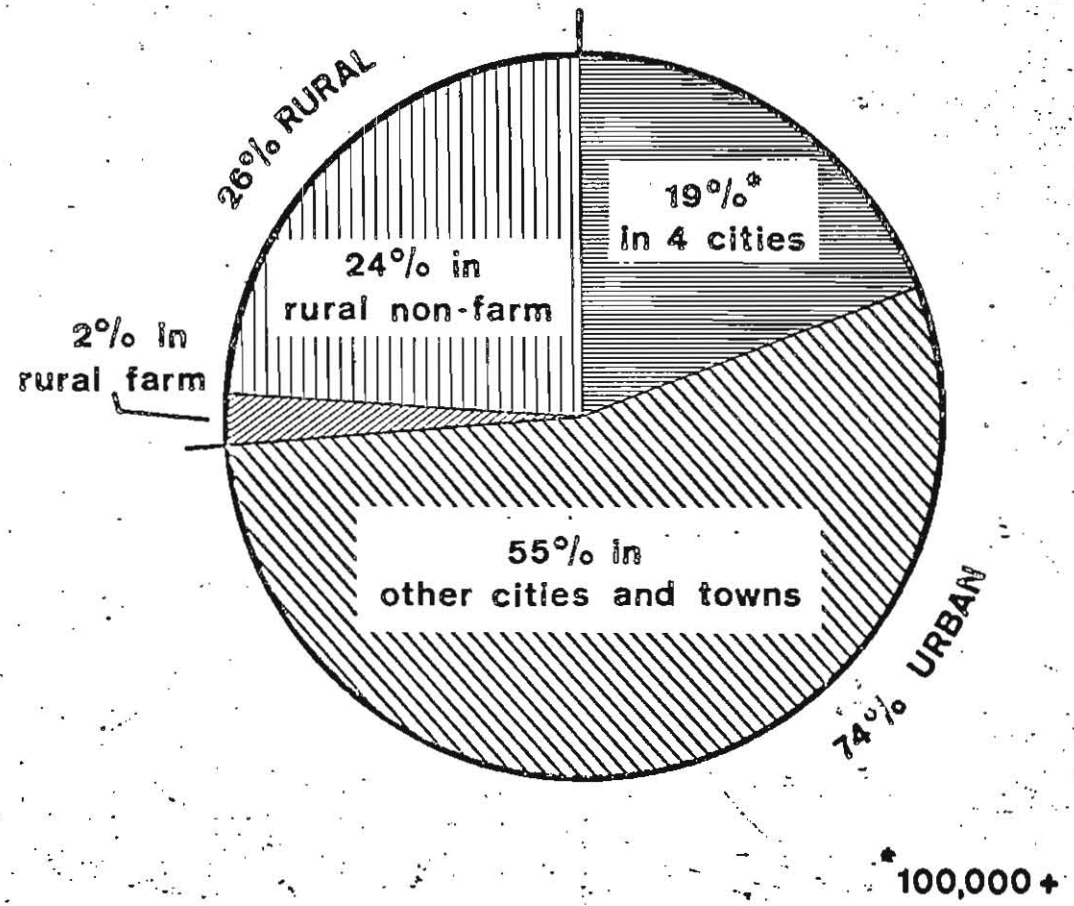
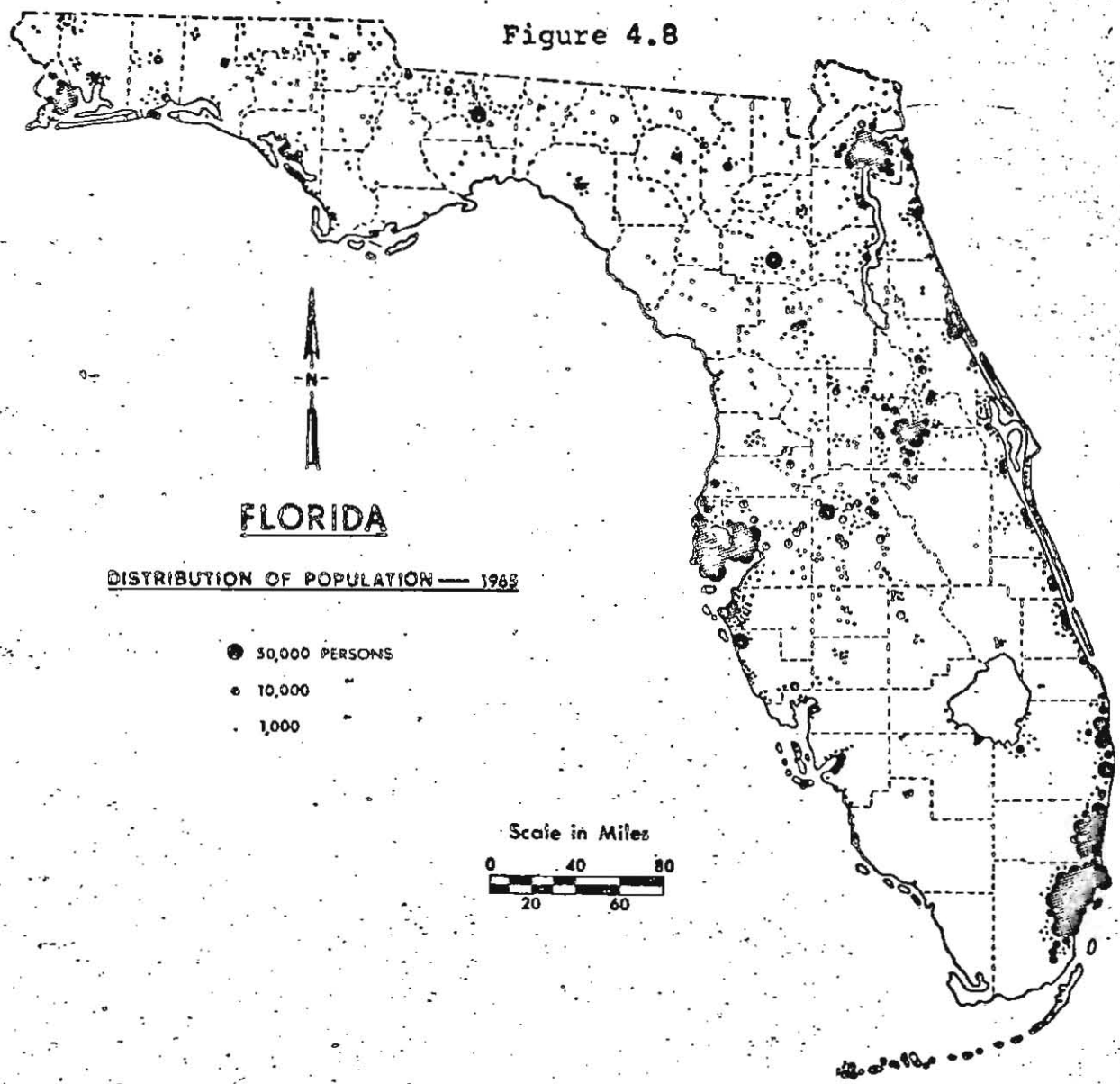


Figure 4.8


N
FLORIDA
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION — 1963
50,000 PERSONS
10,000
1,000
Scale in Miles
0 40 80
20 60

Outdoor Recreation Resource Elements

From the foregoing summary description of Florida, it should be immediately apparent that the state's physical environment is exceptionally well suited for a variety of resource-based types of outdoor recreation. A more detailed analysis of this outdoor environment reveals that there are a number of specific resources or elements of resources which figure directly in the support of outdoor recreation. While a more refined breakdown of resource elements is no doubt possible, nine are identified here as being basic to the outdoor recreation activities previously enumerated. These are:

Land area (space)
Water area
Shoreline
Beach
Natural scenery
Wildlife habitat
Wilderness
Natural features
Historical and archaeological features

With the exception of historical and archaeological features, each of the above is an element of the natural environment. All are physical and of a palpable nature except wilderness, which is a condition resulting from a relative lack of human impact on the natural environment. To provide a better understanding of how each of these resource elements is involved in the support of outdoor recreation, each is described briefly below.

Land area. Land area, or space, is a basic resource element needed to some degree for virtually all types of outdoor recreation. In this sense it contrasts with water area, or water space. One of

these two elements is needed for every form of outdoor recreation, and often both are required. Land area as a space concept does not imply any particular features or characteristics other than the ability to physically support human activity. On the other hand, especially rugged topography, or marshy or flooded conditions, would have a limiting effect on the usability of the land area and must be taken into consideration.

Land area is of primary importance in simply providing room for such activities as camping, hiking, picnicking and horseback riding. It also is a factor in the habitat which supports hunting and nature study, and in the natural scenery which supports natural scenery appreciation. Even such waterbased outdoor recreation activities as swimming, boating and fishing have certain land area requirements for staging, access and other related purposes.

Florida has abundant land area, well suited for outdoor recreational uses. Most of the state is relatively low and flat, with a few areas of gently rolling hills (see figure 4.2). Mountains and other such rugged land forms are entirely absent. Much of the state has poor natural drainage, however, and extensive areas of the lower peninsula are covered by wet prairies and freshwater marshes. Except for local limitations caused by inadequate drainage, Florida has no real problem in the natural ability of its land area to serve outdoor recreational purposes. Some 53 929 square miles of the state's total area is classified as land area, and of this probably 47 997 square miles is suitable all-weather upland.

Water area. Water area is the obvious complement of land area in making up the total surface of the state. It is represented by the horizontal dimensions of every permanent water body, salt and fresh, but it also implies a vertical dimension in each case. The surface aspect of water area is basic to such outdoor recreation activities as boating and water skiing, assuming sufficient depth for navigability. In its three-dimensional aspect, water area supports swimming, and through associated habitat it is essential to fishing, waterfowl hunting and certain types of nature study. Water area is also a key factor in the natural scenery.

Unquestionably, water area is one of Florida's most important outdoor recreation resource elements. Both saltwater and freshwater area are in plentiful supply. Surrounding the Florida peninsula is an almost unlimited expanse of open sea, restricted in its outdoor recreational usefulness only by certain practical considerations pertinent to the various individual activities. Within eyesight of the Florida shore, a distance of about 11 miles, there is a water area of some 13 200 square miles - almost twenty-five per cent of the state's total land area. In addition, there is a total of about 2 400 square miles of saltwater area contained in bays, sounds, estuaries and other relatively sheltered coastal water bodies. These sheltered coastal waters, more than the open sea, constitute a highly valuable resource for such activities as boating, water skiing and certain types of fishing.

Freshwater area of course has relatively finite dimensions, but is nonetheless abundant throughout most of the state (see figure 4.3).

In this regard, freshwater lakes are the most important resource - although rivers, springs and sinks are considerable, along with man-made reservoirs and canals. While various claims have been made that Florida has as many as 30 000 named lakes, at least 5 815 have been specifically inventoried and these have a combined surface area of some 3 258 square miles. Of these measured lakes, 611 are larger than 150 acres, and 5 204 range in size from ten to 149 acres.

Shoreline. Shoreline is the juncture between land and water. It can vary from a well-defined bluff or bank sloping abruptly into the water, to a low marshy transition zone. The physical character and related properties of the shoreline to a large extent determine the potential of this resource element for outdoor recreation purposes. Shoreline in general is important to the types of fishing, hunting, and nature study associated with littoral habitats, and is also a significant factor in obtaining access to water bodies for swimming, boating and similar activities. Because of the usually high aesthetic quality of littoral areas, the shoreline is also an important element in natural scenery appreciation.

Florida has a detailed tidal shoreline of some 8 426 miles, taking in all of the bays, inlets and estuaries and encompassing all of the coastal islands. Its general tidal shoreline is about 1 197 miles long, and consists primarily of sand beaches, mangrove swamps and coastal marshes (see figure 4.11). The shoreline length of Florida's freshwater lakes is almost incalculable, and varies extensively from sloping sand beaches to low marshes and swamps.

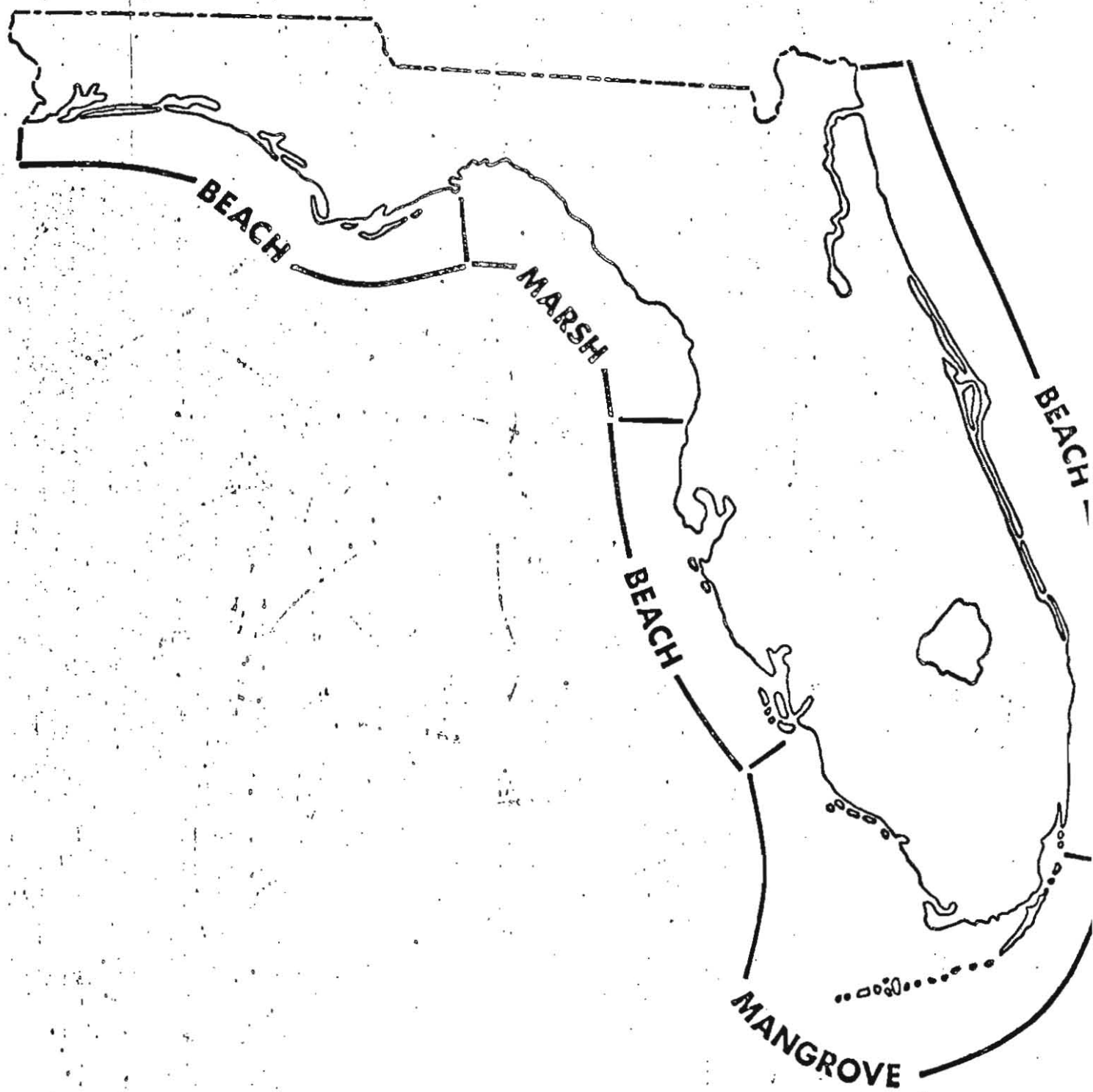
In addition, there is a total of 1 691 inventoried rivers and streams in Florida, with a combined length of 11 876 miles. This shoreline of some 24 000 miles is also marked by great variety.

Beach. The high energy seashore beaches of Florida are a type of shoreline which merit special treatment because they are the single resource element supporting beach activities as a form of outdoor recreation. The basic feature of the beach is the strand of sand or pulverized shell which extends from the backshore into the water. Except in cases where the beach has been created artificially, there is usually a zone of relatively high energy wave and surf action adjacent to the shore. These special conditions, combined with the Florida climate, create a unique outdoor recreation setting, and one highly attractive to both resident and tourist.

Of Florida's general tidal shoreline, about 750 miles are true ocean beaches. This is divided almost equally between the Atlantic shoreline, which is almost all beach, and the Gulf shoreline (see figure 4.11). In addition, there are numerous other beach areas of varying quality in the large bays and other coastal water bodies, and even some on freshwater lakes.

Figure 4.11

Generalized Shoreline Types in Florida



Wilderness. Wilderness is a unique outdoor recreation resource element which may or may not exist in any given land or water area, depending on the residual effect of human activity in the area. Remoteness does not necessarily imply a wilderness character, but it is a significant factor in limiting the opportunity for human interference. Wilderness, like natural scenery, does not lend itself to exact definition as a term or identification as an element of the outdoors. It is a concept that varies greatly with the individual, but generally signifies a primitive setting, well removed from the civilized world, where nature rather than man holds sway.

While wilderness does not exclusively support any single outdoor recreation activity, it is an important element to many participants of such activities as camping, hiking, nature study and natural scenery appreciation. For these stalwart nature lovers, it is not enough merely to be outdoors - they must seek out the true wilderness in quest of adventure, discovery, or simply that degree of peace and quiet that unspoiled nature alone can provide. For others, equally sentimental but perhaps less hardy, it is sufficient simply to know that some vestiges of the pristine wilderness still exist somewhere, even though they may never hope to experience the benefits of it firsthand.

Unfortunately, the true wilderness in Florida is rapidly dwindling and very little remains today. It is impossible to accurately inventory extant wilderness areas, however, because of the problem of definition. The Everglades, the Gulf coastal swamps

such as Gulf Hammock, and other equally formidable river swamps and freshwater marshes come quickly to mind, but even these have been thoroughly and permanently marked by the inexorable inroads of human progress. In an effort to identify systematically, rather than subjectively, those areas in the state still physically removed enough from human activity to retain some wilderness qualities, an arbitrary criterion of five miles from the nearest paved road has been used. The relatively few areas thus identified are depicted in figure 4.14. They comprise roughly 7 300 square miles, or less than thirteen per cent of Florida's total surface area.

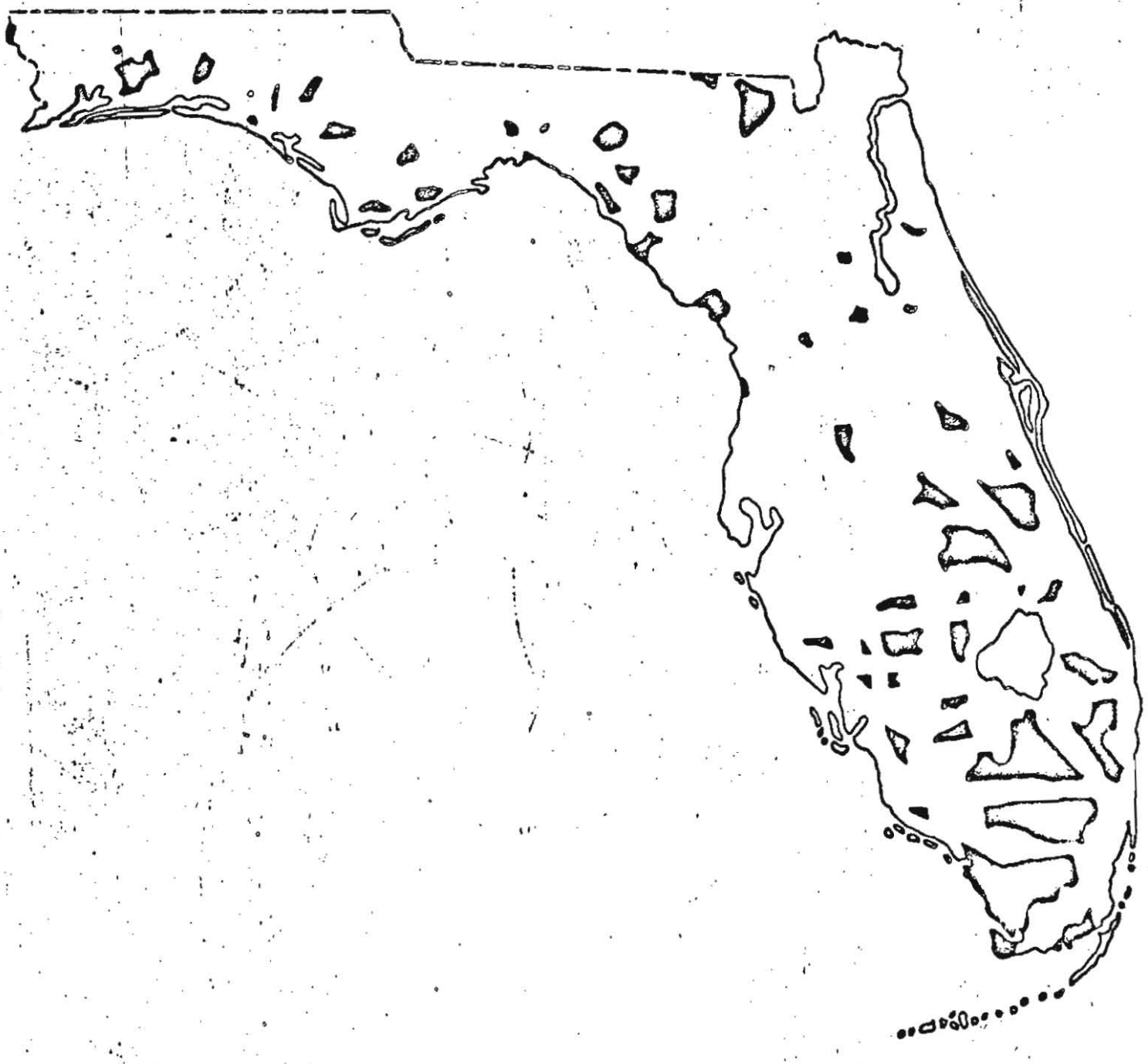
Natural scenery. Any aspect of the natural landscape which provides visual gratification to the beholder may be called natural scenery. In this sense, natural scenery is not a constant, identifiable resource element such as land area or shoreline, but may vary drastically depending on the tastes of the viewer. Because of its lack of specific identity, natural scenery cannot be measured in exact quantitative terms – although there may be near unanimous agreement on certain highly aesthetic parts of the landscape.

Natural scenery, whatever its form, is the resource element which provides the basis for natural scenery appreciation. It is important also to other types of outdoor recreation - such as camping, hiking and picnicking - by enhancing the quality of the outdoor setting in which these activities are conducted.

It must suffice to say that natural, or nearly natural, scenery is still abundant throughout most of Florida, although in ever diminishing amount.

Figure 4.14

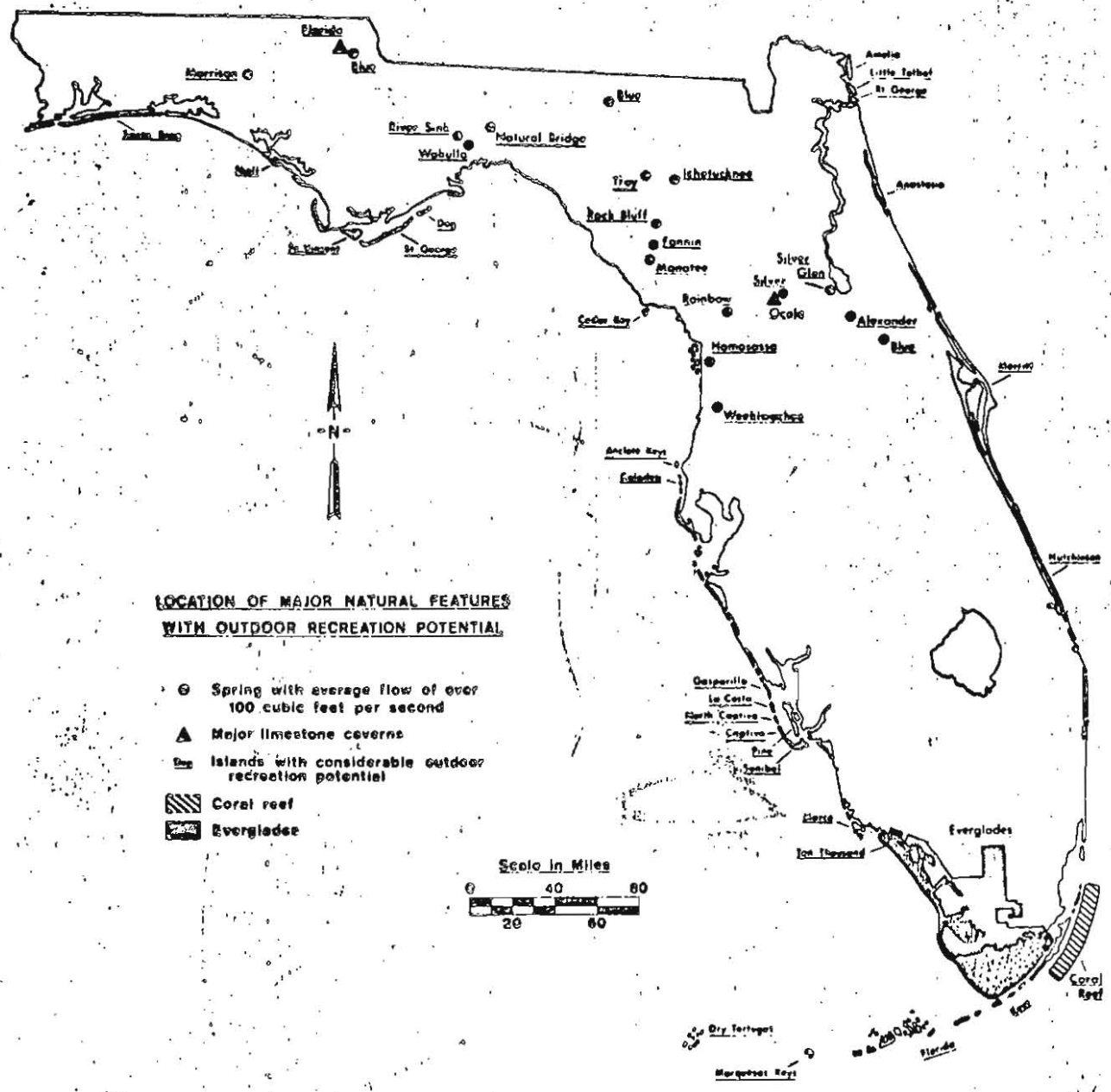
Remote Areas in Florida



Natural features. Natural features as defined here are specific, identifiable components of the natural landscape which merit separate attention as an outdoor recreation resource element because of their distinctive or unusual character. Such features may be spectacular, as in the case of a waterfall or a cavern, or simply interesting enough to arouse intellectual curiosity, as in the case of a rare or unusual plant or animal species. Natural features support outdoor recreation by providing the basic attraction or focus for an outing that might properly be called sightseeing. Because natural features are specific elements of natural scenery, however, they are considered to contribute to the broad activity of natural scenery appreciation rather than justifying a separate activity for visitation of natural features alone.

On the national scene, most of the really spectacular natural features have a geological or physiographic basis. The mountain peaks, volcano craters, geysers, waterfalls, gorges, caverns, natural bridges, and similar sights are all accounted for in this way. Because Florida's geological origin and resulting land forms are relatively simple and uniform, however, its natural features are of a more subtle character. Many natural features are associated with the subtropical conditions of lower Florida,which have produced a variety of rare and unusual plant and animal types: flamingos and roseate spoonbills, the crocodile and manatee, the orchids and air plants, and others. Some might consider the Everglades itself sufficiently unique to qualify as a natural feature in spite of its vast size. The warm crystal clear coastal waters surrounding lower

Figure 4.15


LOCATION OF MAJOR NATURAL FEATURES
WITH OUTDOOR RECREATION POTENTIAL
Spring with average flow of over 100 cubic feet per second
Major limestone caverns
Islands with considerable outdoor recreation potential
Coral reef
Everglades
Scale in Miles
0 40 80
20 60
N
Natural Bridge
Wakulla
Tampa
Ichetucknee
Rock Bluff
Fannin
Manatee
Silver Glen
Silver
Ocala
Rainbow
Cedar Key
Homosassa
Weekiwachee
Alexander
Anastasia
Everglades
Coral Reef
Dry Tortugas
Marquesas Keys

Historical and archaeological features. In the same sense that natural features are exceptional components of the natural landscape, historical and archaeological features are unique elements of the cultural landscape. They are unique because they belong to the relatively distant past, and are not a part of the dynamic, vibrant cultural landscape of contemporary man. Any vestige of this past which is either tangible enough to stimulate visual interest or historically or scientifically significant enough to stimulate intellectual interest may qualify as an historical or archaeological feature. Such features support outdoor recreation through a form of sightseeing called visiting historical and archaeological sites.

The depth of Florida's historical and archaeological past and the variety of extant sites associated with this past have already been discussed in connection with outdoor recreation activities (see figure 4.6). While the physical remains of ten thousand years of pre-history and four centuries of recorded history in Florida are extensive, unfortunately they do not lend themselves to complete inventory and classification. For the time being it must suffice to say that Florida's historical and archaeological outdoor recreation resources are abundant and varied. Work now in progress, however, should soon enable a more systematic appriasal of these resources as a factor in the total outdoor recreation program.

Statistical summary of resource elements. For those outdoor recreation resource elements that lend themselves to expression in specific quantitative terms, the following statistical recapitulation will serve as a useful summary. For the remaining resource

elements, a simple notation of "no quantitative expression" will have to suffice until some serviceable means for their quantification is devised.

Land Area	
Total land area (acres)	34 514 500
All-weather upland (acres)	30 271 913
Marsh and wetland (acres)	3 741 587
Water Area	
Total water area (acres)	5 760 594
Freshwater area (acres)	2 964 000
Inland saltwater area (acres)	765 234
Offshore water area (to horizon) (acres)	2 031 360
Shoreline	
General shoreline (miles)	1 197
Beach (miles)	663
Mangrove (miles)	96
Marsh (miles)	438
Detailed tidal shoreline (miles)	8 426
River and stream shoreline (miles)	23 752
(Freshwater lake shoreline not quantified)	
Beach	
Total high energy (miles)	663
(Low energy beach not quantified)	
Natural Scenery	
No quantitative expression	
Wildlife Habitat	
Forest or woodland habitat (acres)	21 015 879
Farm habitat (acres)	7 770 000
Marsh or wetland habitat (acres)	3 741 587
Wilderness	
Remote area (acres)	4 672 000
Natural Features	
Major springs (number)	18
Major islands (number)	22
(others not quantified)	
Historical and Archaeological Features	
No quantitative expression	

Resource element - activity relationships. So far, nine specific outdoor recreation resource elements have been identified

and credited with the direct support of fourteen separate outdoor recreation activities. The interactions among these resource elements and activities are diverse and comples, but certain consistent patterns of support and dependency may be noted. Figure 4.16 attempts to portray graphically the most significant relationships between the supporting resource elements and the dependent outdoor recreation activities.

Figure 4.16

Outdoor Recreation Resource Element-Activity Relationship

Activity	Land area	Water area	Shoreline	Beach	Natural scenery	Wildlife habitat	Wilderness	Natural features	Hist/Arch features
Beach activities				X					
Boating		X	O						
Camping	X				O		O		
Cycling	X				O				
Fishing			O			X			
Hiking	X				O		O		
Horseback riding	X				O				
Hunting						X			
Natural scenery appreciation					X			O	
Nature study					O	X	O	O	
Picnicking	X				O				
Swimming		X	O	O					
Visiting historical and archaeological									X
Water Skiing		X	O						

X Necessary
O Desirable

Table 7.6

Estimated Peak-day Demand for Outdoor Recreation in Florida by Residents and Tourists 12 Years of Age and Over, 1965, and Projections to 1975 and 2000 - by Activity

Activity	Peak-day Demand (in user-occasions) 1965	1975	2000
Beach activities	1 400 000	2 090 000	4 390 000
Boating	470 000	680 000	1 490 000
Camping	100 000	400 000	780 000
Cycling	N/A*	N/A	N/A
Fishing: in fresh water	370 000	520 000	1 150 000
in salt water	430 000	710 000	1 440 000
Hiking	50 000	90 000	470 000
Horseback riding	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hunting	90 000	120 000	270 000
Natural scenery appreciation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nature study	110 000	210 000	1 070 000
Picnicking	630 000	900 000	2 010 000
Swimming: in fresh water	450 000	610 000	1 450 000
in salt water	1 040 000	1 520 000	3 150 000
Visiting historical and archaeological sites	140 000	230 000	750 000
Water skiing	190 000	280 000	600 000

* Data not available

Design demand. In order for the vast and rapidly growing demand for outdoor recreation in Florida to be fully met, there must be a combination of suppliers, including all levels of government as well as various elements of the private sector. Even then, however, peak day demand logically be used as a planning standard because of the lack of economy and efficiency in having unused resource and facility capacity on hand most of the year. Consequently, planning efforts have been aimed at a specified level of peak-day demand. This level, called "design demand", represents the proportion of peak-day demand which can be economically supplied. The corollary assumption is

that some redistribution of demand will be necessary, whether it takes place as a natural reaction or is brought about through deliberate program measures. Table 7.7 shows the design demand for each planning region, and the state-at-large, on a selected activity basis for 1975 and the year 2000.

Assumed Level I demand. All outdoor recreation suppliers can be expected to meet an appropriate portion of the total design demand. While it is difficult at this time to say what exact share of the responsibility each level of supply should assume, some reasonable estimates can be based on past experience. Certainly where resource-based outdoor recreation is concerned, Level I, consisting of state and federal programs, must accept a major role in the total supply picture. Table 7.8 shows the portion of design demand assigned to Level I, and this becomes the principal basis for subsequent outdoor recreation planning efforts.

Table 7.7

Design Demand for Outdoor Recreation in Florida, and in Each of the State's Ten Planning Regions, 1975 and 2000 - by Activity
(in thousands of user-occasions)

Activity	State	Outdoor Recreation Planning Regions I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1975 Design Demand											
Beach activities	1 244	120	32	14	71	20	177	246	28	40	496
Boating	415	51	14	11	26	11	57	61	3	21	155
Camping	244	17	18	2	19	6	61	51	1	6	63
Cycling	N/A(1)										
Fishing: in fresh water	321	23	18	20	20	15	72	35	7	13	98
in salt water	467	29	2	2	30	4	78	109	14	18	181
Hiking	57	2	-(2)	-(2)	4	-(2)	18	9	4	-(2)	20
Horseback riding	N/A(1)										
Hunting	85	10	8	2	11	1	11	7	4	7	24
Natural scenery appreciation	N/A(1)										
Nature study	139	3	3	5	7	2	15	23	2	-(2)	79
Picnicking	529	41	14	24	41	24	97	97	18	18	155
Swimming: in fresh water	355	54	20	6	27	24	83	72	10	5	54
in salt water	914	109	31	4	60	16	112	139	22	20	401
Visiting historical and archaeological sites	159	7	4	1	20	3	30	35	3	6	50
Water skiing	161	23	-(2)	-(2)	5	3	39	35	1	6	49
2000 Design Demand											
Beach activities	2 612	250	60	34	123	56	366	491	121	155	956
Boating	915	115	26	29	45	30	121	123	37	87	302
Camping	472	37	37	4	33	12	123	95	4	15	115
Cycling	N/A(1)										
Fishing: in fresh water	714	51	34	51	36	41	152	69	30	58	192
in salt water	949	56	6	4	52	8	156	209	57	62	340

Outdoor Recreation Supply in Florida

The Nature of Outdoor Recreation Supply

Resource-based outdoor recreation is by definition dependent on the availability of suitable outdoor recreation resources. The most basic of these resources, of course, are land and water, but - as discussed Chapter IV- many other natural features associated with land and water are also of fundamental importance to certain types of outdoor recreation. Through the years, many of these resources have been formally set aside as outdoor recreation sites or areas, while still others have been made available indirectly for public outdoor recreational use. To provide access and otherwise make these resources more serviceable for the desired purposes, outdoor recreation facilities have been constructed. Together, these resources and facilities consititute the basis of outdoor recreation supply.

Outdoor recreation supply in Florida consists of a vast number of sites and areas scattered throughout the state, varying widely in type, size, development, management program and other important characteristics. To bring this broad and diverse supply picture into focus so that it may be contrasted with outdoor recreation demand, several important procedural steps are necessary. First, an attempt must be made to define with some specificity those elements of outdoor recreation supply which are applicable to the immediate study. Second, a detailed inventory must be undertaken to locate

and identify each outdoor recreation site or area within the defined scope. Next, a general classification of all identified sites and areas must be attempted so that they can be reduced to a workable number for purposes of substantive consideration. Finally, a careful analysis and evaluation must be made of the inventoried and classified supply in order to measure precisely its capacity for providing outdoor recreational opportunity. Each of these basic steps is undertaken in this chapter.

Consistent with the general approach set forth for this study, the treatment of outdoor recreation supply is limited primarily to Level I, or the supply provided through the direct programs of the state and federal governments. For reference purposes, however, available information on other levels of supply is given in the inventory but is not evaluated. Because of the great diversity which characterizes outdoor recreation resources, inventory efforts have been conducted along the lines of administrative units. Thus, every site or area managed directly under a state or federal program and which provides public outdoor recreational opportunity has been treated. Only primary facilities, or those essential to certain outdoor recreation activities, have been included in the inventory. In the final analysis, it is the types and amount of outdoor recreational opportunity that constitutes the important aspect of supply, rather than the number and size of the areas themselves.

Inventory of Existing Outdoor Recreation Supply

Functionaries at all levels of the public and private sectors contribute to the overall supply of outdoor recreation in Florida. In addition to the in-state supply, outdoor recreational opportunities are also afforded to Florida residents by certain out-of-state resources. To identify specifically the multiplicity of sites and areas formally offering resource-based outdoor recreation to the public, detailed inventory efforts have been undertaken at the various levels of supply. The results of this inventory are presented below for the major programs at state, federal, county and municipal levels of government, and for selected enterprises within the private sector of outdoor recreation supply. Only a summary of the most pertinent inventory data is presented in this chapter.

State government inventory. Out of the total of almost five million acres of land in public ownership at all levels of government in Florida in 1968, approximately 1 900 000 acres were owned by agencies of the State of Florida. Of this quanity, 1 354 710 acres - over 71 per cent - were being actively used in support of outdoor recreation programs administered by various state agencies. Supplementing these state-owned lands were more than 2 500 000 acres of private and federally owned land on which the state had obtained interim use rights for game management purposes. In addition, some 96 000 acres of inland fresh water had been placed

under formal fish management programs. These areas of land and water, comprising an aggregate of 3 984 227 acres, constituted the supply of basic resources available for outdoor recreation at the state level in Florida.

Only four of the state agencies having some responsibility for outdoor recreation programming in Florida are actually involved in the direct administration of outdoor recreation resources. They are the Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Board of Forestry, and the State Road Department. These agencies manage a variety of resource types as contained in such administrative units as state forests, state parks, historic memorials, fish and wildlife management areas, bird sanctuaries, wayside parks, improved boat access sites, and the like. These administrative units provide the basis for the following inventory.

State park system - The Board of Parks and Historic Memorials currently has under its jurisdiction a total of 72 areas with an aggreate of 132 237 acres. Included are 41 state parks, 21 historic memorials, two bird sanctuaries and eight newly acquired or undeveloped areas. It should be evident from the checklist in Table 8.1 that these areas are well suited to a diversity of outdoor recreation activities, ranging from such active forms as beach activities and swimming to such passive pursuits as viewing historical and archaeological sites. All of the resource-based outdoor recreation activities identified in Chapter II can be accommodated to

some extent in many of the areas administered under the state park system. (Appendix P)

*As a supplement to its 21 historic memorials, the Board of Parks and Historic Memorials has long engaged in a program of erecting historic markers to identify and locate sites and structures connected with Florida's past. As of 1968, 145 such markers had been placed at historically significant points distributed throughout the state.

This function was transferred to the Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, by the Governmental Reorganization Act of 1969 and assigned to the Bureau of Historic Preservation. Historic markers now in place number 177. (Appendix F)

Figure 8.1

Areas Administered by the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, 1968
(See Table 8.1 for identity of areas)

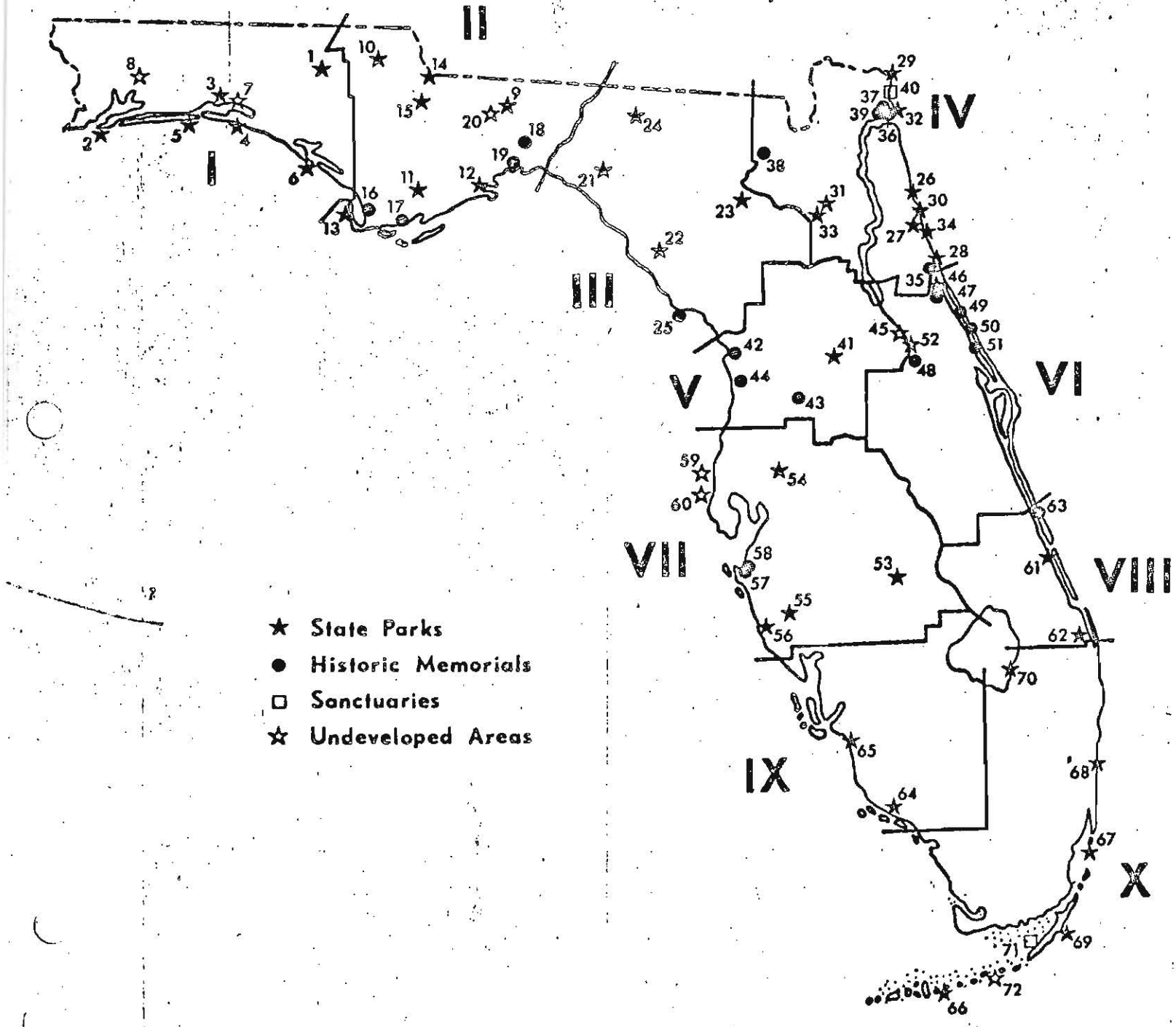


Table 8.1

Acreage in and Outdoor Recreation Activities Accomodated at Areas Asministered by the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials 1968 - by Region

Map * Ref. No.	Area, by Type of Administrative Unit	Acreage	Activities Accomodated														
			Beach activities	Boating	Camping	Cycling	Fishing	Hiking	Horseback riding	Hunting	Natural scenery appreciation	Nature study	Picnicking	Swimming	Visiting hist./arch. sites	Water skiing
	Total, all (72) areas:	132 237	14	39	30	56	44	24	1		63	60	46	30	36	27
	Region I															
	Total, all (8) areas:	4 494	4	5	5	5	6	3			6	6	6	5	2	5
	State Parks															
1	Falling Waters	155			X	X	X				X	X	X			
2	Fort Pickens	1 659	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou	632		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
4	Grayton Beach	356	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X
5	John C. Beasley	23	X	X			X				X	X	X	X		X
6	St. Andrews	1 022	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Undeveloped Areas															
1	Basin Bayou	287														
2	Blackwater	360														

Table 8.1 - continued

Map* Ref. No.	Area, by type of Administrative Unit	Acreage	Activities Accommodated														
			Beach activities	Boating	Camping	Cycling	Fishing	Hiking	Horseback riding	Hunting	Natural scenery appreciation	Nature study	Picnicking	Swimming	Visiting hist./archeo. sites	Water skiing
	Region II																
	Total, all (12) areas:	6 209	1	6	5	7	7	4			11	9	8	5	8	3
	State Parks																
9	Alfred B. Maclay Gardens	308		X		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	
10	Florida Caverns	1 151			X	X		X			X	X	X	X		
11	Fort Gadsen	78		X		X	X				X	X	X		X	
12	Ochlockonee River	374		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X
13	St. Joseph	2 516	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
14	Three Rivers	682		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
15	Torreya	1 063		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	
	Historic Memorial																
16	Constitution Convention	13									X				X	
17	John Gorrie	1									X				X	
18	Natural Bridge	6					X				X	X	X		X	
19	San Marcos de Apalache	7									X	X			X	
	Undeveloped areas																
20	Lake Jackson Indian Mounds	10															

Table 8.1 - continued

Map* Ref. No.	Area, by type of Administrative Unit	Acreage	Activities Accommodated													
			Beach activities	Boating	Camping	Cycling	Fishing	Hiking	Horseback riding	Hunting	Natural scenery appreciation	Nature study	Picnicking	Swimming	Visiting hist./archr sites	Water skiing
	Region III															
	Total, all (5) areas	5 293		4	3	5	4	3			5	4	4	3	3	2
	State Parks															
21	Forest Capital Center	6				X					X		X			
22	Manatee Springs	1 799		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		
23	O'Leno	1 548		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
24	Suwannee River	1 831		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Historic Memorials															
25	Cedar Key	109		X		X	X				X	X			X	X
	Region IV															
	Total, all (15) areas:	7 892	5	10	5	13	11	5			15	15	12	7	7	8
	State Parks															
26	Anastasia	1 035	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
27	Faver-Dykes	752		X		X	X	X			X	X	X			
28	Flagler Beach	145	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X
29	Fort Clinch	1 085	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
30	Frank B. Butler	53	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X		X

Table 8.1 - continued

Map* Ref. No.	Area, by type of Administrative Unit	Acreage	Activities Accommodated													
			Beach activities	Boating	Camping	Cycling	Fishing	Hiking	Horseback riding	Hunting	Natural scenery appreciation	Nature study	Picnicking	Swimming	Visiting hist./arch. sites	Water skiing
31	Gold Head Beach	1 414		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
32	Little Talbot Island	2 500	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
33	Magnolia Lake	191		X		X	X				X	X	X	X		X
34	Washington Oaks Gardens	341		X		X	X				X	X	X			
	Historic Memorials															
35	Bulow Plantation Ruins	109				X	X				X	X	X		X	
36	Hugenot	115		X		X	X				X	X	X		X	X
37	Kingsley Plantation	14				X					X	X	X		X	
38	Olustee Battlefield	3									X	X			X	
39	Yellow Bluff Fort	2									X	X			X	
	Sanctuaries															
40	Rollins Bird and Plant Sanctuary	133				X					X	X				
	Region V Total, all (5) areas:	1 122		1	1	4	2	1			4	4	3		3	1
	State Parks															
41	Lake Griffin	423		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X

Table 8.1 - continued

Map* Ref. No.	Area, by type of Administrative Unit	Acreage	Activities Accommodated													
			Beach activities	Boating	Camping	Cycling	Fishing	Hiking	Horseback riding	Hunting	Natural scenery appreciation	Nature study	Picnicking	Swimming	Visiting hist./arch. sites	Water skiing
	Historic Memorials															
42	Crystal River	14				X	X				X	X			X	
43	Dade Battlefield	80				X					X	X	X		X	
44	Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins	6				X					X	X	X		X	
	Undeveloped areas															
45	Crows Bluff	599														
	Region VI Total, all (7) areas:	2 008		2	1	6	2	1			6	6	1	1	6	1
	State Parks															
46	Tomoko	915		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Historic Memorials															
47	Addison Blockhouse	5				X					X	X			X	
48	DeBary Hall	5				X					X	X			X	
49	Green Mound	6				X					X	X			X	

Table 8.1 - continued

Map Ref. No.*	Area, by type of Administrative Unit	Acreage	Activities Accommodated													
			Beach activities	Boating	Camping	Cycling	Fishing	Hiking	Horseback riding	Hunting	Natural scenery appreciation	Nature study	Picnicking	Swimming	Visiting hist./arch. sites	Water skiing
50	New Smyrna Sugar Mill Ruins	17				X					X	X			X	
51	Turtle Mound	10		X		X	X				X	X			X	
	Undeveloped Areas															
52	Hontoon Island	1 050														
	Region VII Total, all (8) areas:	36 587		2	3	6	3	4			6	6	4	3	2	1
	State Parks															
53	Highlands Hammock	3 800			X	X		X			X	X	X			
54	Hillsborough River	2 810		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		
55	Myakka River	28 825		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
56	Oscar Scherer	463				X	X	X			X	X	X	X		
	Historic Memorials															
57	Gamble Mansion	5				X					X	X			X	
58	Madira Bickel Mound	10				X					X	X			X	

Table 8.1 - continued

Map* Ref. No.	Area, by type of Administrative Unit	Acreage	Activities Accommodated													
			Beach activities	Boating	Camping	Cycling	Fishing	Hiking	Horseback riding	Hunting	Natural scenery appreciation	Nature study	Picnicking	Swimming	Visiting hist./arch. sites	Water skiing
	Undeveloped areas															
59	Anclote Key	102														
60	Caladesi Island	572														
	Region VIII Total, all (3) areas:	10 529		2	1	2	2	2	1		2	2	1	1	2	1
	State Parks															
61	Jack Island	958		X		X	X	X			X	X				
62	Jonathan Dickinson	9 564		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Historic Memorials															
63	McLarty Museum	7													X	
	Region IX Total, all (2) areas:	6 728		2	2	2	2	1			2	2	2		2	
	State Parks															
64	Collier-Seminole	6 423		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	
65	Koreshan	305		X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	

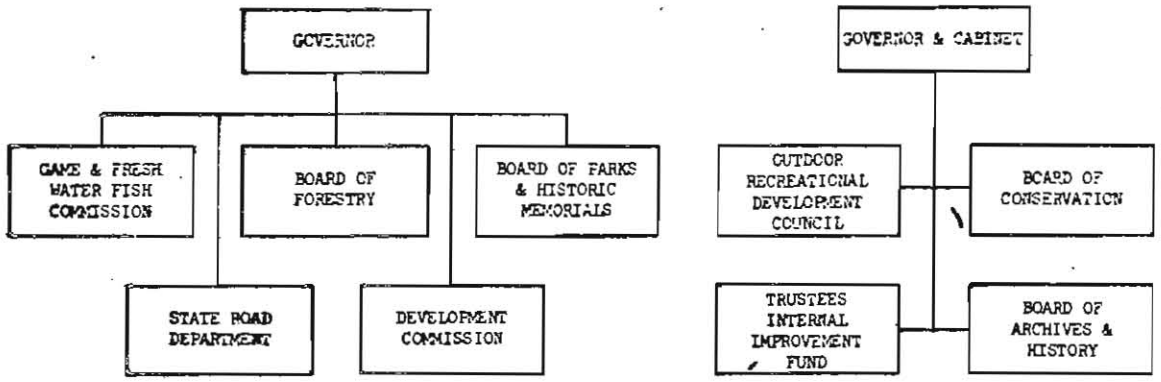
Table 8.1 - continued

Map Ref. No. *	Area, by type of Administrative Unit	Acreage	Activities Accommodated: Beach activities	Boating	Camping	Cycling	Fishing	Hiking	Horseback riding	Hunting	Natural scenery appreciation	Nature study	Picnicking	Swimming	Visiting hist./arch. sites	Water skiing
	Region X															
	Total, all (7) areas:	51 375	4	5	4	6	5				6	6	5	5	1	5
	State Parks															
66	Bahia Honda	256	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X
67	Cape Florida	180	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
68	Hugh Taylor Birch	180	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X
69	John Pennekamp Coral Reef	50 515	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X
70	Pahokee	30		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X
	Sanctuaries															
71	Cowpens Rookery	165				X					X	X				
	Undeveloped Areas															
72	Long Key	49														

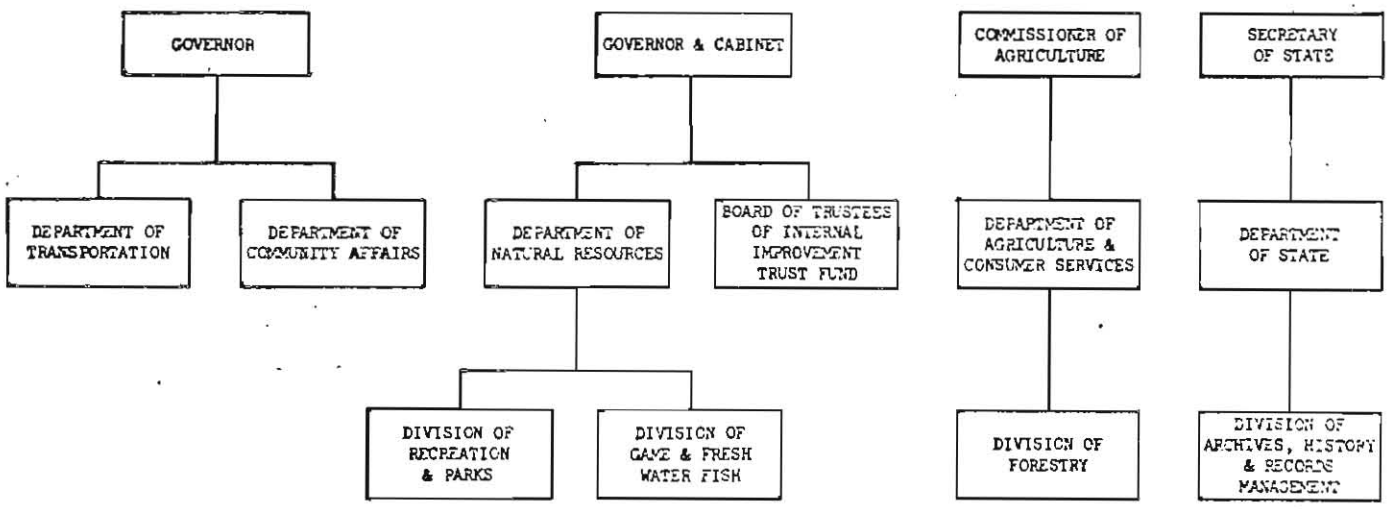
* See Figure 8.1

ORGANIZATION CHARTS FOR FLORIDA STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION RELATED AGENCIES BEFORE AND AFTER 1969 GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

BEFORE REORGANIZATION



AFTER REORGANIZATION



Secretary of State
STATE OF FLORIDA
THE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE 32304

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

June 11, 1970

Mr. Pleas Glenn
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
810 New Walton Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Glenn:

It was a pleasure discussing with you the Old Spanish Trail in Florida. We are pleased to enclose a copy of the article mentioned, The First American Road in Florida, by Dr. Mark F. Boyd. This treats the Old Spanish Trail in relation to the first American built road and the Stuart-Purcell Surveyed Route of about 1768.

There is possibly in existence a map showing the route of Archbishop Calderon's visit to the Apalachee Missions from St. Augustine in 1675. We have been unable to locate a copy of this and solicit your assistance in our search.

We call your attention to the testimony given before the Indian Claims Commission in regard to the Seminole claims in Florida. Much testimony was given by authorities on the location of the Old Spanish Trail since the Seminole claims were for that part of Florida lying south of the Old Spanish Trail. As was mentioned in our telephone conversation, it is our considered opinion that the trail varied in location through the years.

Historic markers have been erected in a number of the Counties through which the trail passed. The Florida Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan will give consideration to the Old Spanish Trail.

With warmest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

J. P. Schuck

J. P. Schuck, Chief
Bureau of Historic Preservation

JPS/ps

Enclosure

cc: Don Duden
Division of Recreation and Parks

CHAPTER V

PROBLEMS IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND PROPOSALS FOR THEIR SOLUTION

A. Adequate Funding

Florida has no problem in historic preservation in which adequate funding does not play a part. The communication established with the local preservation-oriented organizations is proving the major factor in gaining local public support for projects whether it be for the saving of a building slated for destruction or the mustering of support for a state budget request. Using and expanding this resource then is a partial solution to the funding problem.

1. Counties not having a county historical commission may establish one by the action of the County Commission (Appendix J).
2. It is only thru the coordination of the activities of these commissions by the state can real preservation progress be achieved.
3. Encourage the establishment of city or county chapters of the Florida Historical Society and other preservation-oriented groups.
4. Communicate with and mobilize these groups for assistance on local and state problems.

B. Historical and Restoration Districts

The establishment of historic districts by state legislative enactment and funding without due consideration of the state plan and good preservation concepts can result in a proliferation of the state with historic districts that siphon off state funds for preservation purposes that may be more urgently needed elsewhere. A solution to this problem is by legislation assigning administrative control of historic districts to the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State, so that professional, historical, archaeological, architectural and planning functions as well as funding may be more rigidly controlled and coordinated.

C. Emergency Preservation Projects

An ever increasing number of emergency preservation projects are appealing to the state for assistance. Some truly significant places are available by donation provided they are moved from the site. The Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, by law may acquire historic property by donation or otherwise but a feasible plan for preservation and protection-operation must be available. Funds for relocation, preservation and protection are usually not available.

The State Park Service has during the past year been able to accept thru this Bureau a pioneer log cabin from Wakulla County and move it to the Forest Capital Park in Taylor County for restoration and protection, but there are many other places that should be preserved that are falling under the wreckers' hammers in the name of progress.

Individuals sometime come to the rescue as did Mr. Wayne Colony in relocating, preserving and using the historic Walker House in Tallahassee as a residence. The Orange-Seminole Planning Area, working on a proposed Longwood District, is having some success with relocation and preservation of historic Victorian homes into the Longwood District, but there is still much needing attention.

Private groups operate a large number of museum houses throughout the state. Noteworthy are "Whitehall" (the Henry M. Flagler Palace at West Palm Beach), "Vizcaya" (the James Deering Palace, Miami) and several museum houses in St. Augustine and Pensacola. We have treated the subject of museum houses elsewhere in this plan and it is the philosophy of the Department that there is a definite limit to museum use of historic structures, yet this is usually the first use thought of for any endangered structure in need of preservation.

The Tallahassee Heritage Foundation has established a Big Bend Pioneer Farm with relocated and restored pioneer farm structures near Tallahassee. When no other way could be found for preserving the Princess Murat House (Bel Vue Plantation) at Tallahassee, it was relocated by the Heritage Foundation and is undergoing restoration in a suitable setting adjacent to the pioneer farm.

Tallahassee Preservation groups are frantically trying to save the Union Bank, The Columns and Slave Quarters which are to give way to a parking lot. Various productive uses have been proposed for these buildings on site, but the owners thus far are adamant on removal. The cost of relocation and restoration and protection is beyond the means of the local groups. The state legislature may provide part of the funds for relocation of the Bank where American banking history was made, but here again in desperation having exhausted local and state sources of funds, the federal program could be a savior.

In like manner the Ormond Beach-Daytona Beach Preservation groups are seemingly at the end of the trail in their efforts to save the "Casements" (the John D. Rockefeller winter residence) and the Patterson House in Auburndale (Polk County) will give way to a realestate development unless it can be relocated as a home.

Additional legislation does not appear to be the answer since with preservation in mind, owners in nearly every instance have granted delays in their plans for demolition of structures. The possibility of state acquisition of significant places by eminent domain has been proposed but state funds are not to be had.

D. Inventory and Plan Completion

The problem of completing the Statewide Inventory and Plan by the Bureau of Historic Preservation on the meager funds alloted may be solved by making use of volunteer professional and local preservation-oriented groups. This still requires field work by Bureau personnel and this and other resources can be furnished only thru state appropriation, hopefully with federal assistance.

E. Protection is a serious problem too. The vast shoreline of Florida with many underwater shipwreck sites are prey for the treasure hunters and the numerous land archaeological sites are being raided by "pot hunters". Just as the early records of the state have for a good part disappeared and are showing up in archives outside the state, so is much of the archaeological heritage. Strict control of all archaeological sites by the state, regardless of ownership, is advocated. The underwater reserve areas require constant patrol by the Department of Natural Resources and this

Department. These patrols should be increased and land archaeological sites should be posted and the local law enforcement officials notified. Local law enforcement officials are by law (Chapt. 267.031(8)) directed to assist the Division with protection of Historic Properties.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

A. Preservation efforts are coordinated and guided through the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State, established in 1967 through * Chapter 267, Florida Statutes. The Secretary of State, a member of the State Cabinet, heads the Department of State, a division of which is Archives, History and Records Management. (Appendix A)

The Division is charged with assisting the Secretary of State in compiling and maintaining an inventory of the historic assets of the state. It is recognized that the existence of such an inventory is the key to the Florida preservation program. The Division is divided into five bureaus. These are: Historic Preservation, responsible for the Survey and Plan, Historic Marker Program, National Register and HABS coordination; Sites and Properties, responsible for archaeological work, both land and marine; Museums, responsible for coordination of state museums and

* Since enactment of the Archives and History Act of 1967, the Board of Archives and History has been abolished by the Governmental Reorganization Act of 1969 and its functions transferred to the Department of State as the Division of Archives, History and Records Management.

the Junior Historian Program; Records Management, responsible for archives and records management statewide; and Publications, responsible for all publications of the Division. (Appendix B) (Appendix C)

The Division has been designated as the state agency for historic preservation in federal programs created under Public Law 89-665 (Appendix N).

The powersprovided by Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, enable the Division to be of wide assistance in many areas, offering information to highway, urban renewal and other planners, as well as to scholars, the press and the general public. The Division is also able to help coordinate the works of a wide variety of public and private organizations.

B. Membership - Advisory Council

Section 267.031 (3) of the Archives and History Act provides for an Advisory Council. The membership of the Advisory Council is designed to facilitate the accomplishment of its duties. The members of the Council serve without pay but are entitled to reimbursement for their necessary travel expenses incurred in carrying out their official duties. The members are organized into subgroups in a manner that enables the subgroups to provide professional and technical assistance to each of the five bureaus.

The membership of the Advisory Council consists of:

Director of the Florida State Museum

The State Geologist

The Department Heads of the respective established departments of anthropology and archaeology and history in each accredited institution of higher education in Florida maintaining such departments which offer graduate degrees in said subjects.

The president of the Florida Historical Society

The president of the Florida Anthropological Society

The director of the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials (Appendix P)

The director of the Internal Improvement Fund

The State Librarian

President of the Florida Library Association

Director of the university presses of any state university in Florida (Appendix B-4)

C. Objectives

Through this involvement of a wide diversity of groups and individuals the Division seeks to accomplish its two major preservation objectives:

1. To identify historic sites, structures and areas, and to insure their preservation and use; and

2. To encourage interest in and support of historic preservation.

The state is equally rich in preservation organizations, not only in terms of number, but also in terms of quality and variety of function.

The Florida Historical Society has a membership of approximately 1,350. It is by far the oldest and longest preservation organization in the state. It was organized in St. Augustine in the mid 1800's and has chapters throughout the state.

The Florida Archaeological Society and the Florida Anthropological Society also have large active memberships in their local chapters that contribute substantially to the preservation efforts of the state.

There is also a wealth of specialized preservation agencies in local government as well as locally in the private sector.

There are 14 county historical commissions, and an Advisory Committee for each state park of historical significance, which number 31. Historical and restoration Commissions have been established by state law at St. Augustine, Pensacola, Key West, Fernandina, and Tallahassee. A number of other areas have zoning ordinances creating historic zones or districts and each session of the state legislature

brings new historical and restoration districts or commissions created by state law. The Stephen Foster Memorial Commission and the John and Mable Ringling Estate Trustees are examples of special projects.

Finally, the state and its various subdivisions own and administer a wide variety of historic sites and structures, including both ancient and 20th Century places of great significance.

Thus, Florida has a large number of bodies which are already working actively to preserve historic sites, structures and areas, and a considerable amount of expertise in preservation methods.

Acknowledgement must be given of the great assistance given the state in the preparation of this plan by:

The Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects. Not only does it actively participate in the Historic American Buildings Survey and assist with the Statewide Inventory, but has, in cooperation with the Bureau of Historic Preservation, published "Heritage Trail" "A Windshield Survey of Florida's Historic Architecture." (Vol. I Addendum)

creating and maintaining a quality environment.

These needs cannot be adequately described in terms of dollars, or of personnel, yet both must be assessed. State budget requests for preservation needs of the State Park Service and of local historic districts are not being met by the legislature. The needs of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management suffer in like manner.

The Bureau of Historic Preservation suffers woefully from insufficient funding causing staff and other resource shortages. The Bureau operates on less funds than the major local historical and restoration districts, yet it is called upon to assess and protect the historic heritage of a state with a larger history than any other state.

The budget and personnel needs of the Bureau are currently being assessed. Public records are being used to determine other funding and personnel needs for historic preservation in the state. Planning is being coordinated with state and local planning agencies. For survey and planning alone, funds in excess of $200,000 per year for the next six years are needed. Dollar estimates of the needs of individual preservation projects cannot be predicted at this time, but on the basis of information available, these needs are in excess of $2,000,000 per year. Steps must also be taken to insure that information gathered by the Bureau of Historic

The Florida State News Bureau, a division of the Department of Commerce has reproduced "Heritage Trail" as a tourist attracting news release that has been featured in 50 major newspapers across the nation. (Vol. I, addendum)

Other private organizations working thru local chapters give tremendous support to the preservation effort. Some of these are:

Daughters of the American Revolution

Sons of the American Revolution

United Daughters of the Confederacy

Local Preservation Societies

Heritage Foundations

Museum Groups such as the"Vizcayans" in Dade County and area and local Chambers of Commerce.

CHAPTER VII

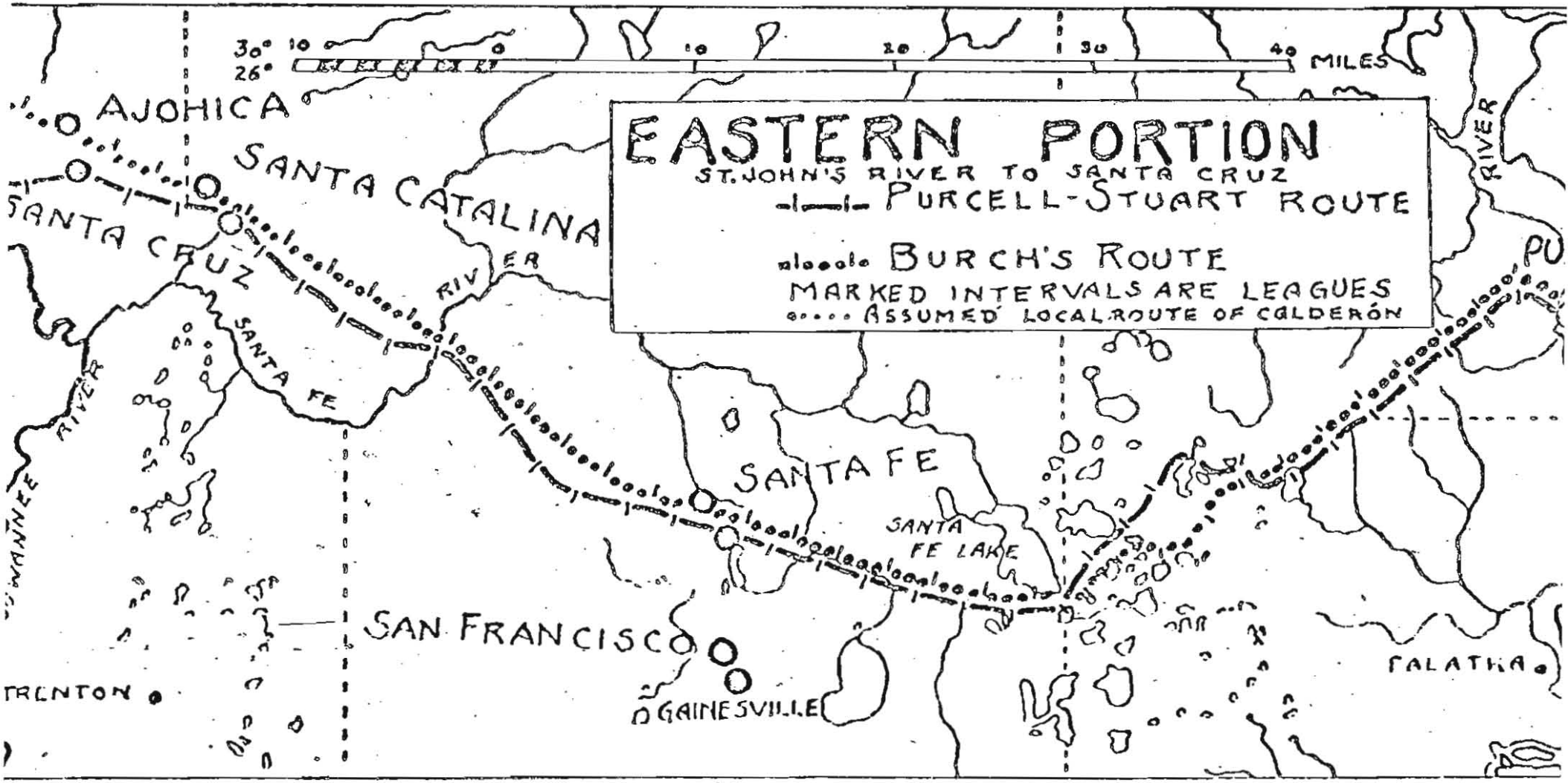
HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEEDS

The findings of the Special Committee on Historic Preservation, under the auspices of the United States Conference of Mayors, have been carefully studied, as have the recommendations for state and local legislation. Essentially all legislative recommendations have already been met. Studies are currently underway to determine where new legislation needs to be written, and existing legislation modified or strenghened.

Major tasks still to be completed involve the intensification of inventorying, classification and planning. It will be clear that to some extent these tasks are continuing ones. There is no chronological point, for example, when structures cease to be historic. Therefore, there is no foreseeable chronological point at which the work of the Bureau of Historic Preservation or of local commissions, can be seen to be complete.

It is clear that in considering needs and in establishing need priorities, adequate attention must be paid to continued maintenance of historic sites and areas. An initial survey of Florida Historic Places and those eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places,

SPANISH TRAIL
AND
MISSION SITES



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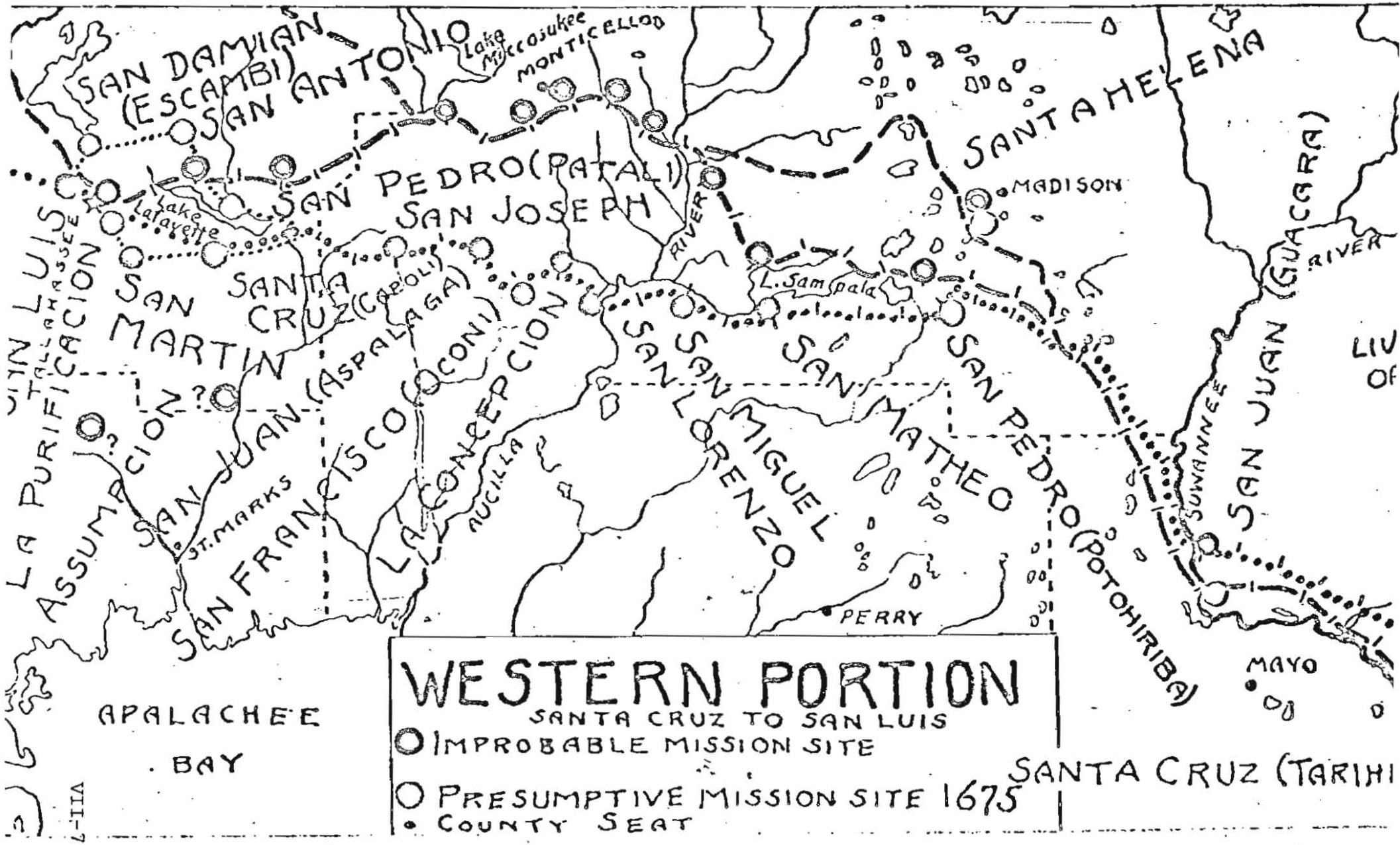
SPANISH TRAIL
AND
MISSION SITES



WESTERN PORTION

SANTA CRUZ TO SAN LUIS

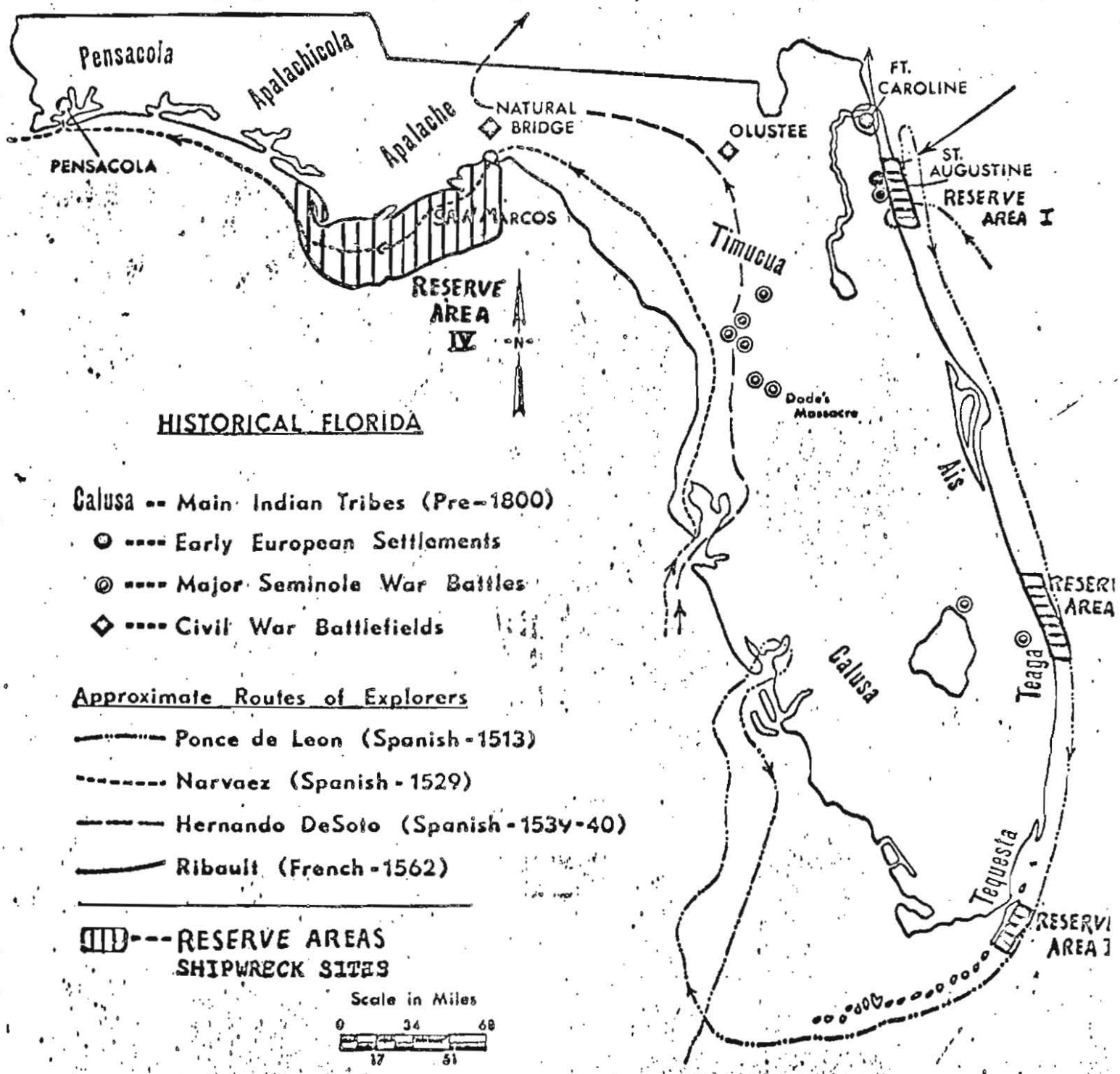
- IMPROBABLE MISSION SITE
- PRESUMPTIVE MISSION SITE 1675
- COUNTY SEAT

VII-7

but Florida with its many offshore Spanish and other ancient shipwreck sites is plaqued with treasure hunters diving on the wrecks. Unique protection rules and exploration contracts have been worked out but with proper protection and with the goals of true preservation in mind this program could be changed but the cost would be $250,000 per year. A step in this direction was taken with the establishing of reserve areas where no salvage is permitted but these areas need extensive protection from poachers. (See map on following page)

Additional efforts must be made to insure that all historic places are fully documented, and that this documentation, including measured drawings, is available to users.

Publications are needed in many categories: for tourists, for use in educational programs, for those involved in preservation programs, etc. The value of such publications, when attractively designed, well written and factually accurate, is immeasurable.


Pensacola
Apalachicola
Apalache
NATURAL BRIDGE
OLUSTEE
FT. CAROLINE
ST. AUGUSTINE
RESERVE AREA I
PENSACOLA
ST. MARCOS
RESERVE AREA IV
N
Timucua
Dade's Massacre
Ais
Calusa
Teaga
Tequesta
RESERVE AREA
HISTORICAL FLORIDA
Calusa -- Main Indian Tribes (Pre-1800)
Early European Settlements
Major Seminole War Battles
Civil War Battlefields
Approximate Routes of Explorers
Ponce de Leon (Spanish - 1513)
Narvaez (Spanish - 1529)
Hernando DeSoto (Spanish - 1539-40)
Ribault (French - 1562)
RESERVE AREAS
SHIPWRECK SITES
Scale in Miles
0 34 68
17 51

CHAPTER VIII

A SIX YEAR PLAN FOR MEETING PRESERVATION NEEDS

Local historical commissions have been authorized and 14 have already been established. A planning objective is to establish a historical commission in each county (67). The inventory is well underway and a considerable body of material has already been collected and made usable. Funds for protection as well as preservation of these places must be found.

Local and state organizations, both public and private, have been involved in the work of the Bureau, and thereby lines of communication and an existing body of goodwill have already been established.

The Florida Historic Marker Program is already well advanced and 177 markers have been erected at certified historic sites. These sites range in size and scope from one structure and its immediate surroundings, to a vast coral reef containing many ancient shipwrecks. Inasmuch as the marker program is a cooperative venture, legally accomplished only with the consent of the owners, and in practice, after consultation with all planning agencies which may have an interest, it has operated well and been widely accepted (Appendices F and G).

Due to lack of state funding, there is a backlog of over 100 requests for additional markers to be authenticated thru research and the marker erected after certification of the site. Markers are usually erected on a cost-sharing basis in cooperation with a local sponsor. There is a need to review earlier erected marked sites and text material in line with newly established criteria and review proceedures.

There is considerable to be done in standardizing locally erected markers and researching those sites already marked locally for authenticity and accuracy in text information.

The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources, maintains an excellent system of state parks and historic memorials, many of which have extraordinary historic significance. Park service planning is necessarily coordinated with the Bureau of Historic Preservation from acquisition to restoration and interpretation. This coordination is further considered in the section of this plan dealing with the Florida Outdoor Recreation Plan. (Appendix P)

The use of the easement or restrictive covenant as a preservation device is not established in Florida. This device, which involves the acquisition, by gift or purchase, of certain development rights, without the acquisition of

fee simple ownership, should be developed and employed.

The Department of State, Division of Cultural Affairs, which coordinates closely with the Bureau of Historic Preservation, has been established by law as the repository, and to some extent the advisory body for historic and restoration commissions (Appendix I). These and other planning commitments of the historical and restoration commissions insure at least the consideration of historic preservation in planning programs. Housing and Urban Development funds have been obtained by both the St. Augustine and Pensacola Districts. Tallahassee, Pensacola, Key West, and St. Augustine Districts have great need for preservation funds. Their plans are well developed and some state funds are being made available but not nearly enough to get the job done before much is lost forever. Plans of the State Department of Transportation are coordinated to insure that the archaeological and historic assets of the state are considered in the preliminary planning stages of all state projects, especially highway projects, and local projects, including urban renewal, which are likely to affect historic sites, structures and areas.

Successful consideration of preservation values requires intelligent organization of material and suitable retrieval machinery. The Bureau of Archives and Records Management is working closely with the Bureau of Historic

Preservation on the task of surveying and data processing all survey information. State funds have not been made available to go much beyond the recognition of the need and some of the problems involved.

It is impossible to apply realistic figures as to the amount of funds required for the programs of the following six year plan at this time. This is a continuing plan and will be revised annually in June of each year. It is estimated that $200,000 per year will be required by the Bureau of Historic Preservation for funding this plan.

Priorities for individual preservation development projects change almost daily as new emergencies arise. Because of lack of personnel and other resources, attention at this time can be directed only to first priority properties.

We have attempted to set out the general programs required to emplement the preservation philosophy of the Department. It is now necessary to continue the inventory, evaluate the individual projects, proceed with nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and as a continuing function, update this plan as it relates to individual preservation projects.

The entire plan should be reviewed and revised each year by July 1.

Developed By: Date:

Level Number: III	Short Title: Historic American Buildings Survey	State Program Code: 7.25

Short Definition:

Assistance to Federal Agencies in documenting buildings selected for National Architectural Archives in the Library of Congress.

Long Definition:

This is a long range program for assembling a national archives of historic American architecture of Florida and for Florida. Documentation, photographs and measured drawings of historic architecture are made by designated qualified representatives and maintained in the Library of Congress and the Division of Archives and History and Records Management. The Bureau cooperates with the National Park Service, the Library and American Association of Architects in obtaining the information on historic buildings for the survey and in obtaining the information on request from the Library of Congress.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To assist, coordinate, and cooperate in the assembling of a national archive of Historic American Architecture.
2. To assemble a state archive of Historic Florida Architecture while cooperating with HABS.
3. To obtain and furnish information from the National and State Archive on historic buildings on request.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1971-77

ED, PROBLEM, OBJECTIVE

This is a long range program for assembling a national and state chive of historic American Architecture of Florida. Documentation, photographs and measured drawings of significant historic architecture are made by qualified personnel and recorded in the Library of Congress and State Archives for prosterity.

OPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-72

(A) 1. To assist, coordinate, and cooperate with the National Park Service and the Library of Congress in recording 50 buildings for the Florida and National Historic American Buildings Survey.

2. To furnish or request information to the public from the National and State HABS Archives.

dentify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation ith substantial change, or new undertaking)

)POSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-77

(A) 1. Assist, coordinate, and cooperate with the National Park Service and the Library of Congress in recording 300 historic Florida buildings for the Florida and National Historic American Buildings Survey.

2. To furnish on request information to the public from the National and State HABS Archives.

ntify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation h substantial ch/ ge, or new undertaking)

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Developed By: Date:

Level Number: III	Short Title: Historic Sites Inventory	State Program Code: 7.23

Short Definition:

Development and maintenance of an inventory of national, state and local historical sites.

Long Definition:

This is a continuing program of inventorying, documenting, locating, and photographically recording all significant historic districts, sites, places, and objects in the State. It requires the coordination of all local historic oriented groups to search and locate and nominate worthy sites, places, and objects. Then by qualified personnel, each site is researched, documented, and recorded in a statewide inventory. The program is a continuing one and is the basis for a statewide comprehensive development plan.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. Thru a statewide survey by qualified personnel, inventory Florida's historic places, sites, and objects.
2. Authenticate thru research and document Florida's historic places, sites, districts, and objects.
3. Determine exact geographic location of historic sites, places, districts and objects.
4. Preserve thru photographic records, Florida's historic places and objects.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1971-77

:D, PROBLEM, OBJECTIVE

Thru a statewide inventory by qualified personnel, inventory Florida's historic resources, authenticate and document their significance, determine exact geographic locations, and preserve them thru photographic records.

POSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-72

(A) 1. Inventory 300 historic places

2. Authenticate thru research and document the significance of 300 hsitoric places.

3. Determine geographic location of 300 historic places

4. Preserve thru photography, the present day condition of 300 historic places.

entify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation th substantial change, or new undertaking)

POSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-77

(A) 1. Inventory 1,800 historic places

2. Authenticate thru research and document the significance of 1,800 historic places

3. Determine the exact geographic location of 1,800 historic places.

4. Preserve thru photography the condition at the time of survey of 1,800 historic places.

ntify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation h substantial change, or new undertaking)

Developed By: PRESERVATION Date:

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	Comprehensive Statewide Plan	7.23

Short Definition:

Development and maintenance of a preservation and protection plan for national, state and local historic sites.

Long Definition:

This program is to provide a comprehensive statewide plan on a continuing basis for the orderly and authentic development of Florida's historic resources. Under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Federal funds should become available to the State and other governmental units and even private groups and individuals thru the Bureau of Historic Preservation for qualified preservation development projects according to the comprehensive statewide preservation plan. The plan will assume the preservation and development of historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects and property for the public benefit.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. Provide a comprehensive statewide preservation plan for the development of Florida's historic resources.
2. Thru planning, coordinate the distribution of Federal grants for preservation development.
3. Provide for and plan the protection and preservation of historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects and property for the public benefit.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1971-77

ED, PROBLEM, OBJECTIVE

provide a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan for the derly development of Florida's historic resources. Thru planning, coordinate the distribution of Federal grants for development of historic resources and provide thru the plan for the protection and preservation of significant historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects, and property for the public benefit.

POSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-72

(A) 1. Revise the comprehensive plan on a continuing basis

2. Coordinate the distribution of Federal grants for preservation development on 10 projects.

3. Provide for and plan the protection and preservation of the 50 historic places added to the National Register of Historic Places.

entify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation th substantial change, or new undertaking)

POSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-77

(A) 1. Each year on a continuing basis, update and revise the comprehensive preservation plan.

2. During the period, to have coordinated the distribution of Federal grants for preservation development on a minimum of 100 projects.

3. By planning, provide for the orderly protection and preservation of a minimum of 300 significant historic places for the public benefit as they are added to the National Register of Historic Places.

ntify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation h substantial change, or new undertaking)

Developed by.

Level Number: III	Short Title: Historic Marker Program	State Program Code: 7.23

Short Definition:

Identification, qualification and marking of historic sites.

Long Definition:

With increased emphasis on historic preservation nationwide, a program of marking significant historic sites with a cast aluminum marker and a text describing the site was instituted many years ago by the State Park Service. The markers are placed on a cost sharing basis with sponsoring groups or individuals in cooperation with the Bureau of Historic Preservation. It is estimated that fifty markers will be placed each year at a cost of $300 each. The historical significance of each site to be marked must be authenticated, researched, and exact location determined. A carefully prepared and approved text is composed for casting. The marker contracted for manufacture and upon receipt from the manufacturer in proper form is assembled on an aluminum covered concrete post. Coordination with the Department of Transportation is necessary to provide a traffic turnout for viewing, then with the assistance of that department, the marker is erected with a suitable dedication ceremony.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To locate, point out, preserve and protect significant historic sites by erecting a cast aluminum marker with descriptive text.
2. Inform the general public both local citizens and tourist on historic points of interest.
3. To preserve the cultural heritage of Florida by marking and preserving and protecting its significant historic sites.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1971-77

:D, PROBLEM, OBJECTIVE

(r the benefit of the general public, locate, authenticate and point
(: significant historic sites by erecting a cast aluminum marker with a descriptive text. This is to inform the local citizens and tourist on historic points of interest and to preserve and protect the cultural heritage of Florida.

POSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-72

(A) 1. To locate, authenticate, preserve, and protect 50 significant historic places by, on a cost sharing basis with local groups or individuals, erecting at each a cast aluminum marker with descriptive text.

2. Coordinate with the Department of Transportation; providing traffic turnouts for 75 markers, 25 of which are in place.

entify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation th substantial change, or new undertaking)

POSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-77

(A) 1. To locate, authenticate, and protect 300 significant historic places by, on a cost sharing basis with local groups and individuals, erecting at each a cast aluminum marker with descriptive text.

2. Coordinate with the Department of Transportation the establishment of 400 traffic turnouts at markers for viewing by the public.

3. Maintain in good condition 200 - 500 markers in place.

ntify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation h substantial ch ge, or new undertaking)

PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Developed By: Date:

Level Number: III	Short Title: National Register Program	State Program Code: 7.23

Short Definition:

Location, selection and documentation of historic places for inclusion in National Register (by nomination of state liasion officer for historic preservation).

Long Definition: This is a continuing program provided for by Public Law 89-665. Prior to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service, under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 had undertaken a program of identifying and giving special protection to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national historical significance which were not part of the National Park System and had accoreded them eligibility for recognition as national historic landmarks. The 1966 Act authorized the expansion of this list which is now to be known as the National Register of Historic places. The National Register of Historic Places, then, is our national list of significant historic properties comparable to lists kept by most European countries. It provides an authoritative guide by which federal, state and local governments, and private groups and citizens everywhere, may know what should be protected from destruction or impairment. The National Register is a product of professional evaluation and review rather than a mere list of antiquarian curiosities. It gives us further opportunity as a matter of national policy to establish priorities on the way our land is used and our cities kept, and to exert a constructive influence on the visual and spatial character of our environment. It gives us the opportunity for

(continued on reverse side) (Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. Nominate Florida's most significant historic sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Locate, authenticate thru competent research, and document as well as photographically record the most significant historic sites, properties, structures, districts, and objects for preservation and protection afforded by the National Register.
3. Inform the general public thru the publication of the National Register of Florida's historic heritage.

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Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):

Management Accounting System classification/identification

informed discrimination in saving what is significant from our past as an element around which plans for the future may be shaped. It gives us the opportunity for a continuity between generations that will help enrich our future.

The planning for any federal or federally supported undertaking including licensing actions must take into account its effect on properties listed on the National Register. Where an adverse effect on such a property is threatened, the Advisory Council for the National Register must be given an opportunity to consider the case and make known its views.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-665) provides for the expansion of the National Register of properties significant in American History, architecture, archaeology and culture, through a state nomination procedure. One of the prerequisites for participation in the program is the designation by the Governor of a state liaison officer. Governor Kirk has designated Division Director Robert Williams as such liaison officer with full authority to execute contracts with United States in behalf of Florida.

Properties may be nominated for the National Register by the state liason officer from those surveyed by a professional staff and approved by a professional review committee. All nominations will be reviewed by the National Park Service. The receipt of any nominated property by the National Park Service does not necessarily signify acceptance in entry in the National Register. All entries in the National Register will be published in the Federal Register as the means of providing official notification to the Federal agencies having responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

In addition, the National Register will be published by the National Park Service in an annual hard cover edition. The National Register of Historic Places 1969 is now available through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. The 1969 edition lists the following historic places in Florida:

Duval County - Jacksonville vicinity - Fort Caroline National Memorial.
Escambia County - Pensacola - Fort San Carlos de Barrancas. Escambia County - Pensacola - Plaza Ferdinand VII.
Indian River County - Sebastian vicinity - Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge.
Leon County - Tallahassee vicinity - San Luis de Apalache.
Manatee County - Bradenton vicinity - De Soto National Memorial.
Monroe County - Dry Tortugas Islands - Fort Jefferson National Monument.
Monroe County - Key West - Hemingway (Ernest) House,
Okaloosa County - Fort Walton Beach - Fort Walton Mound.
Okeechobee County - Okeechobee vicinity - Okeechobee Battlefield.
Pinellas County - Safety Harbor vicinity - Safety Harbor Site.
St. Johns County - St. Augustine - Castillo de San Marcos National Monument.
St. Johns County - St. Augustine vicinity - Fort Matanzas Nat. Monument.
Wakulla County - St. Marks - Fort San Marcos de Apalache.

PROPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1971-77

ED, PROBLEM, OBJECTIVE

To inform the public of and to afford the most significant of Florida's historic places nomination for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It requires the locating, authenticating, and documenting as well as photographically recording the most significant historic districts, sites, places, structures, buildings, and objects. The National Register affords protection from destruction of these places by competent review committee action before Federal aid projects are permitted to the National Register.

OPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-72

(A) 1. Nominate 50 historic places to the National Register after careful research and review by committee of the best sites of our historic past.

2. Inform the general public thru additions to the National Register of the best of Florida's past culture.

3. Protect those places added to the National Register and publicize the places listed on a continuing basis.

lentify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation th substantial change, or new undertaking)

POSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-77

(A) 1. Nominate 300 historic places to the National Register of Historic Places after careful research and review by competent committee of the best sites of our historic past.

2. Inform the general public thru continous additions to the National Register of the best of Florida's past culture.

3. Protect these places added to the National Register, publicize the places listed on a continuing basis.

entify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation th substantial change, or new undertaking)

PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

Developed By: Date:

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	Site Acquisition Promotion	7.25

Short Definition:

Promotion and encouragement of archaeological and historical sites acquisition by others.

Long Definition:

This is a program promoting the acquisition of historic places and objects that are being neglected or endangered by destruction by any cause. The acquisition may be by a governmental unit, a private group, or individuals interested in preservation, restoration, or reconstruction. Qualified personnel research the authenticity and counsel and advise with those interested on sources of financing, procedures, methods, and furnish other information and educational material.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. Furnish guidance, technical assistance, and support to promote acquisition of historic properties for preservation purposes.
2. Through information and educational means, encourage preservation of our historic places and objects.
3. Prevent the loss of historic places and objects from neglect and destruction.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier | Management Accounting System

PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

Developed By: Date:

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	Historic Preservation Development	7.25

Short Definition:

Assistance to Governmental Agencies, private groups and individuals on historic preservation development projects.

Long Definition:

Many historic sites are being neglected or obliterated for want of the owners knowledge of preservation techniques, procedures, or sources of support for preservation development. This program is established for the purpose of furnishing from a state level coordination, counsel advice, information and educational materials to all historic preservation oriented governmental units, private groups, individuals and the general public on techniques, procedures, research information and sources of funds for financing historic preservation projects.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. Assist and coordinate between governmental units and the general public the establishment of Historic Preservation Development Projects.
2. Encourage governmental units and the general public to take a greater interest in preservation development projects by providing information and educational materials.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):

Management Accounting System classification/identification

PROPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1971-77

ED, PROBLEM, OBJECTIVE

In order to protect and preserve the many historic places endangered by neglect, vandalism, or destruction from any cause, the promotion of the acquisition of these places is encouraged. The acquisition, after thorough research and documentation, may be by a Governmental unit, a private group, or individuals interested in restoration, preservation, and reconstruction of representative places of our past culture. Suitable uses are found to make such places self supporting.

OPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-72

(A) 1. Acquisition of 100 sites and places will be promoted for historic preservation purposes after thorough research and planned compatable use is promised.

2. Suitable uses for these buildings and places of historic value will be found so that owners can maintain them in good condition and pay taxes.

dentify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation ith substantial change, or new undertaking)

)POSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-77

(A) 1. Acquisition of 600 sites and places will be promoted for historic preservation purposes by Government units, groups, and individuals.

2. Suitable uses for these buildings and places of historic value will be found and planned so that the owners can maintain and protect them in good condition and pay taxes. Only the most significant places in jeopardy of loss should be acquirred by governmental agencies and then only after thorough research by this bureau and planned compatable use is guaranteed.

entify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation

PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	SITE PROTECTION	7.23

Short Definition:

Protection of sites having archaeological and historical significance.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element provides for the security and protection of sites, districts, places, buildings, structures, and objects. It encompasses archaeological and historic places and things either under sea or on land within the jurisdiction of the State. It is to prevent pilferage, theft and destruction of property by trespass. Thru investigation, surveillance, warning notices and prosecution of violators, the program provides the necessary protection of historical and archaeological places and things. When property or objects are taken away, stolen or obtained thru trespass, action is taken to regain the objects or property for the State.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To prevent pilferage, theft, and destruction of artifacts, property, and objects.
2. To protect historical and archaeological sites, properties, and objects.
3. To post warning notices ar archaeological and historic places, deter trespass, theft, and destruction.
4. To prosecute violators of trespass, deter others from such offenses and regain property and objects for the State..

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s): VIII-18	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS
1971-77

ED, ROBLEM, OBJECTIVE

he security and protection of sites, districts, places, buildings, structures, and objects must be maintained to preserve them for prosterity. It encompasses archaeological, prehistoric, and historic places and things either under sea or on land within the jurisdiction of the state. It is estimated there are 10,000 such places in Florida needing protection and security.

OPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-72

(A) 1. Prevent pilferage, vandalism, theft, and destruction of artifacts, property, and objects thru positive action by the Bureau of Historic Preservation and coordinate with local law enforcement agencies at all historic places; contact 300 law enforcement agencies.

2. Conduct a program of awareness to historic places for local law enforcement agencies by participation in law enforcement meetings, speeches, and training courses. (50 such meetings state-wide.)

dentify by A, B, or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, continuation ith substantial change, or new undertaking)

OPOSED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1971-77

(A) 1. Prevent pilferage, vandalism, theft and destruction of artifacts, property, and objects thru positive action for protection by the Bureau of Historic preservation and coordinate with local law enforcement agencies at all historic places known or discovered. This in addition to the 5,000 significant places known, most of which are undocumented at this time, includes 5,000 of lesser significance not yet exposed.

2. Conduct continuing program of awareness to historic and prehistoric places for local law enforcement agencies by participating in 300 meetings, speaking programs and training courses on prevention of pilferage, vandalism, theft, and destruction of artifacts, property, and objects from historic and prehistoric sites.

entify ... or C to indicate whether continuation without substantial change, conti... ion

PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	PUBLICATIONS PRODUCTION	7.26

Short Definition:

Production of publications in support of Division's programs.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element provides the assistance and technical support needed to produce publications from raw text and suggested art work generated by the professional staff of the Division. Assistance and technical support includes publications design as well as the technical activities of editing, graphic preparation, and layout. Necessary controls are maintained during printing or other duplication to insure quality of product and adherences to production requirements. Program sub-element also includes responsibility for publication distribution and stock level maintenance.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To advise on design and reproduction applications for proposed publication.

2. To produce publications from submitted copy.

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Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	PUBLICATIONS PROMOTION AND COORDINATION	7.25

Short Definition:

Promotion and coordination of research, writing and publication of Florida history by non-division sources.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element is concerned with encouraging other agencies, local governments, and qualified organizations and persons in the private sector to develop and produce publications dealing with the history and culture of Florida. The sub-element also provides coordination and guidance in the selection of subjects coverage and in the planning, research writing and productions of these publications by government and non-government sources.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To stimulate the development and publication of Florida history materials by non-division sources.
2. To coordinate and guide non-division publication activities to achieve best use of resources.

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Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s): VIII-21	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	PUBLICATION SERVICES	7.25

Short Definition:

Collection, editing, and production of non-division historic publications.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element is designed to provide a focal point for the collection of Florida history publications and potential publications of non-divisional origin. From this collection will be selected materials meriting re-publication or initial publication. The selected materials will be published and disseminated in support of the programs of the division. In the instance of unpublished material, necessary editing and publications design work will be performed prior to printing.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To collect pamphlets, papers, manuscripts, documents, books, monographs, and other materials relating to Florida history.
2. To review and select from the collection significant materials for publication or re-publication.
3. To publish an disseminate selected materials.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY	7.21

Short Definition:

Development and maintenance of a continuous survey of archaeological sites.

Long Definition:

A systematic statewide survey of sites of archaeological value. All such located sites are permanentely recorded for location and historical values. This is a continuing effort that cannot be completed in the forseeable future.

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Objectives (State at least two):

1. To locate and inventory all sites of archaeological significance in the State of Florida.
2. To maintain a statewide site file of all located archaeological sites.

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Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE RESEARCH	7.21

Short Definition:

Location, protection and acquisition of artifactual materials from threatened sites and properties.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element covers all aspects of archaeological salvage field research, including the original location and identification of threatened sites, necessary salvage research(excavation), temporary protection and recommendations regarding acquisitions. The prime objective of this sub-element is the actual archaeological field work necessary for salvaging significant data prior to site disturbance or distruction.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To locate all archaeological and historic sites in Florida threatened with disturbance or distruction.
2. To provide archaeological salvage of threatened sites.
3. To protect and acquire artifactual material.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Number of sites destroyed or disturbed versus number of sites where archaeological salvage research was conducted.

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	ARTIFACTUAL COLLECTION MANAGEMENT	7.26

Short Definition:

Organization and maintenance of study and general collections of artifactual materials.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element is responsible for the systematic organization of artifactual materials in Division ownership. Such material organization includes maintenance of a master catalog, system suitable for quick reference and material selection.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To place all artifactual materials in Division ownership within a single master catalog system.

2. To supervise the retrieval of material needed for study and display.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND PRESERVATION	7.21

Short Definition:

Laboratory analysis, preservation and stabilization of artifactual materials.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element encompasses all analysis and preservation necessitated by Archaeological Research and Archaeological Salvage such as: (1) ceramic analysis; (2) fossil pollen analysis; (3) artifactual comparisons; (4) artifact use studies; (5) material composition studies; (6) artifact stabilization; (7) artifact cleaning; and (8) artifact preservation.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To clean, stabilize and preserve all artifacts recovered through archaeological salvage and archaeological research programs.
2. To systematically analyze all artifactual materials and their associations.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

1. Artifactual materials recovered versus number cleaned, stabilized and preserved.
2. Artifactual materials cleaned, stabilized and preserved versus raw data available for archaeological research program.

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS	7.21

Short Definition:

Research, interpretation, and preparation of reports, monographs and articles on sites, properties and artifactual materials.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element encompasses the processing of raw data contributed by sub-element artifact analysis and preservation. Such processing includes: (1) documentary research; (2) systematic anthropol gical interpretation; (3) preparation of final research monographs and report; and (4) all statistical and comparative studies.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To research and interpret all acquired data.
2. To prepare final reports for all programmed research and salvage.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Completed reports versus raw data submitted.

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s): VIII-25	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	FLORIDA HISTORY INSTRUCTION	7.25

Short Definition:

Promotion of teaching of Florida history in the schools.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element involves working closely with state educational officials, school superintendents, supervisors, principals, teachers, and students. It is an effort to improve and increase the teaching of Florida history in the schools. Involved in this program are: (1) conferences with teachers, (2) the printing and distribution of literature, and (3) workshop experiences for school personnel. This program is very closely aligned with the Junior Historian program.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To assist Department of Education in developing curriculum and materials.
2. To encourage development of Florida history material.
3. To stimulate and coordinate local support.

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Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	HISTORICAL THEATRE	7.25

Short Definition:

Organization and presentation of historical celebrations and dramas.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element is a continuing effort to create an interest in State history through historically oriented dramatic productions and celebrations. The historical theatre will be brought vividly back to life capturing the imagination of the viewer. An important element promoting an understanding of and interest in history. This program draws its basis from Chapter 267.071, Florida Statutes. Examples of historical dramatic productions featuring authenticity and drama are: "The Lost Colony" (Mateo, North Carolina), "Horn in the West" (Boone, North Carolina), "Unto These Hills" (Cherokee, North Carolina), and "The Sword and the Cross" (St. Augustine, Florida).

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To present historical productions having statewide interest.
2. To encourage the development and presentation of celebrations and dramas by local government and groups.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:
VIII-29	

PROGRAM ELABORATION

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	Junior Historian Program	7.25

Short Definition:

Development and administration of a Junior Historian Program.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element is designed to interest and involve young people in the study, research, and writing of Florida history. The program will emphasize those aspects of history which contribute to a full understanding of the present. Examples of program activities include: (1) contests for writing papers and constructing projects (with a number of awards), (2) pamphlets that will publish writings of the members and (3) supervised archaeological excavations by the students.

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Objectives (State at least two):

1. To develop an intellegent ~~appreciation~~ for Florida's ~~rich heritage and its role~~ in national life.
2. To develop an understanding of contemporary aspects of Florida government.

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Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s):	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

Developed By: Date: January 20, 1970

Level Number:	Short Title:	State Program Code:
III	HISTORICAL MUSEUMS	7.24

Short Definition:

Development and operation of historical museums and displays.

Long Definition:

This program sub-element is a long range effort to increase the understanding and appreciation of Florida's rich heritage among the State's citizens. The program involves displays and historical interpretations which will teach the most significant aspects of the past. Included in this effort will be: a historical museum in the State capitol, branch museums throughout the State, mobile historical museums, junior museums, traveling historical displays, etc.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Objectives (State at least two):

1. To provide a historical museum at the State capitol.
2. To provide for branch historical museums throughout the State.
3. To provide for mobile historical museums.
4. To provide for Junior museums.
5. To provide for travelling historical displays.

(Use back of sheet if additional space is required)

Evaluation Criteria (Methods/data necessary to determine how well objectives are being met):

Agency (Specify division(s) and lowest identifiable organizational unit(s) contributing to this program component):

Agency internal accounting classifier/identifier code(s): VIII-31	Management Accounting System classification/identification number:

YEAR _____

PROPERTY CATEGORY	PROJECT CATEGORY									
	AQUISITION		DEVELOPMENT							
		Priority	Protection	Priority	Rehabilitation	Priority	Restoration	Priority	Reconstruction	Priority
Districts										
Sites										
Buildings										
Structures										
Objects										
TOTALS										

APPENDICES

A. Legal Basis for Florida Historic Preservation Programs

B. Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Organization

C. Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, List of Preservation Publications

D. Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Survey Considerations

E. Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Survey Form

F. Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, List of Certified Historic Markers

G. Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Standards for Historic Markers

H. Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Standards for the Care and Management of Certified Historic Markers and Properties

I. Historic Districts and Historic District Commissions

J. Historical Commissions (County)

K. Preliminary Historical Classification

L. Preliminary Architectural Classification

M. Preliminary Archaeological Classification

N. National Register of Historic Places

O. The National Register, Excerpts

P. Cooperative Agreement Between the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources, and the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State

CHAPTER 267

FLORIDA ARCHIVES AND HISTORY ACT

267.011 Short title.
267.021 Definitions.
267.031 Division of archives, history and records management.
267.041 Office of the director.
267.051 Bureau of archives and records management.
267.061 Bureau of historic sites and properties; state policy, responsibilities.
267.071 Bureau of historical museums.
267.081 Bureau of publications.
267.09 Certain powers and duties transferred.
267.10 Legislative intent.

267.011 Short title.—This act shall be known as the Florida Archives and History Act.

History.—§1, ch. 67-50.

267.021 Definitions.—For the purpose of this act:

*(1) ["Division" shall mean the division of archives, history and records management of the department of state.]

(2) "Public record" or "public records" shall mean all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, or other material regardless of physical form or characteristics made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency.

(3) "Agency" shall mean any state, county, or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law.

(4) "Florida state archives" shall mean an establishment maintained by the division for the preservation of those public records and other papers that have been determined by the division to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the state and have been accepted by the division for deposit in its custody.

(5) "Records center" shall mean an establishment maintained by the division primarily for the storage, processing, servicing, and security of public records that must be retained for varying periods of time but need not be retained in an agency's office equipment or space.

(6) "Historic sites and properties" shall mean real or personal property of historical value.

History.—§2, ch. 67-50; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
*Note.—§10, ch. 69-106 abolished the board of archives and history and transferred its functions to the division of archives, history and records management of the department of state. The editors have accordingly substituted a definition of "division" for that of "board." The section will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

267.031 Division of archives, history nd records management.—

*(1) There is hereby created a Florida Board of Archives and History which shall consist of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Commissioner of Agriculture.

(2) The division of archives, history and records management shall be organized into as many bureaus as deemed necessary by the division for the proper discharge of its duties and responsibilities under this chapter; provided, however, that in addition to the office of the director, there shall be at least four bureaus to be named as follows:

(a) Archives and records management;
(b) Historic sites and properties;
(c) Historical museums;
(d) Publications;

(3)(a) An advisory council shall be established to advise and assist the said division. Members of said council shall be the director of the Florida State Museum, the State Geologist, the department heads of the respective established departments of anthropology and archaeology and history in each accredited institution of higher education in Florida maintaining such departments which offer graduate degrees in said subjects, the president of the Florida Historical Society, the president of the Florida Anthropological Society, the director of the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources, the director of the board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund, the State Librarian, the president of the Florida Library Association and the director of the university presses of any state university in Florida.

(b) The chairman of said council shall be elected by a majority of the members of the council and shall serve for two years. If a vacancy occurs in the office of chairman before the expiration of his term, a chairman shall be elected by a majority of the members of the council to serve the unexpired term of such vacated office.

(c) It shall be the duty of the advisory council to provide professional and technical assistance to the division as to all matters pertaining to the duties and responsibilities of the division in the administration of the provisions of this chapter. Members of the council shall serve without pay but shall be entitled to reimbursement for their necessary travel expenses incurred in carrying out their official duties as provided by §112.061. The members of this council shall be organized into subgroups in a manner that will enable these subgroups to provide professional and technical assistance to each of the four bureaus coming under the jurisdiction of the division.

(4) The division may employ a director of the division and shall establish his qualifications. The director shall act as the agent of the division in coordinating, directing, and

administering the activities and responsibilities of the division. The director may also serve as the chief of any of the bureaus herein created. The division may employ other employees as deemed necessary for the performance of its duties under this chapter.

(5) The division shall adopt such rules and regulations deemed necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities under this chapter, which rules shall be binding on all agencies and persons affected thereby. The willful violation of any of the rules and regulations adopted by the division shall constitute a misdemeanor.

(6) The division may make and enter into all contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations and individuals, or federal agencies as it may determine are necessary, expedient, or incidental to the performance of its duties or the execution of its powers under this chapter.

(7) The division may accept gifts, grants, bequests, loans, and endowments for purposes not inconsistent with its responsibilities under this chapter.

(8) All law enforcement agencies and offices are hereby authorized and directed to assist the division in carrying out its duties under this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 67-50; §§10, 25, 27, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—§10, ch. 69-106, abolished the Florida board of archives and history and assigned its powers, duties, and functions to the division of archives, history and records management of the department of state. Subsection (1) of this section will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

267.041 Office of the director.—

(1) It shall be the duty and responsibility of the office of the director to render all services required by the division and the several bureaus herein set forth that can advantageously and effectively be centralized. The office shall perform such other functions and duties as the division may direct.

(2) The director shall supervise, direct, and coordinate the activities of the division and its bureaus.

History.—§4, ch. 67-50; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

267.051 Bureau of archives and records management.—

(1) It shall be the duty and responsibility of the bureau of archives and records management to:

(a) Administer on behalf of the division the provisions of this section;

(b) Organize and administer the Florida State Archives;

(c) Preserve and administer such records as shall be transferred to its custody, and to accept, arrange, and preserve them, according to approved archival practices and to permit them at reasonable times and under the supervision of the division to be inspected, examined and copied; provided that any record placed in the keeping of the division under special terms or conditions restricting their use shall be made accessible only in accordance with such terms and conditions;

(d) Cooperate with and assist insofar as practicable state institutions, departments, agencies, the counties, municipalities and individuals engaged in activities in the field of state archives, manuscripts, and history, and to accept from any person any papers, books, records and similar materials which in the judgment of the division warrant preservation in the state archives;

(e) Provide a public research room where, under policies established by the division, the materials in the state archives may be studied;

(f) Conduct, promote, and encourage research in Florida history, government, and culture, and to maintain a program of information, assistance, coordination, and guidance for public officials, educational institutions, libraries, the scholarly community, and the general public engaged in such research;

(g) Cooperate with and, insofar as practicable, assist agencies, libraries, institutions, and individuals in projects designed to preserve original source materials relating to Florida history, government, and culture, and to prepare and publish, in cooperation with the bureau of publications, handbooks, guides, indexes, and other literature directed toward encouraging the preservation and use of the state's documentary resources;

(h) Establish and administer a records management program, including the operation of a record center or centers directed to the application of efficient and economical management methods relating to the creation, utilization, maintenance, retention, preservation and disposal of records;

(i) Analyze, develop, establish, and coordinate standards, procedures and techniques of record making and record keeping;

(j) Insure the maintenance and security of records which are deemed appropriate for preservation;

(k) Establish safeguards against unauthorized or unlawful removal or loss of records;

(l) Initiate appropriate action to recover records removed unlawfully or without authorization;

(m) Institute and maintain a training and information program in all phases of archives and records management to bring to the attention of all agencies approved and current practices, methods, procedures and devices for the efficient and economical management of records;

(n) Provide a centralized program of microfilming for the benefit of all agencies;

(o) Make continuous surveys of record keeping operations;

(p) Recommend improvements in current record management practices, including the use of space, equipment, supplies and personnel in creating, maintaining and servicing records;

(q) Establish and maintain a program in cooperation with each agency for the selection

and preservation of records considered essential to the operation of government and to the protection of the rights and privileges of citizens;

(r) Make, or to have made, preservation duplicates, or designate existing copies as preservation duplicates, to be preserved in the place and manner of safekeeping as prescribed by the division.

(2) Any agency is hereby authorized and empowered to turn over to the division any record no longer in current official use and the division, in its discretion, is authorized to accept such records and having done so shall provide for their administration and preservation as herein provided and upon acceptance shall be considered the legal custodian of such records.

(3)(a) All records transferred to the division may be held by it in a records center, to be designated by it, for such time as in its judgment retention therein is deemed necessary. At such time as it be established by the division, said records as are determined by it as having historical or other value warranting continued preservation shall be transferred to the Florida State Archives.

(b) Title to any record detained in any record center shall remain in the agency transferring such record to the division.

(c) Title to any record transferred to the state archives, as authorized in this chapter, shall be vested in the division.

(4) The division may make certified copies under seal of any records transferred to it upon the application of any person, and said certificates, signed by the director, shall have the same force and effect as if made by the agency from which the records were received. The division may charge a reasonable fee for this service.

(5) Any preservation duplicate of any record made pursuant to this chapter shall have the same force and effect for all purposes as the original record. A transcript, exemplification, or certified copy of such preservation duplicate shall be deemed, for all purposes, to be a transcript, exemplification or certified copy of the original record.

(6) It shall be the duty of each agency to:

(a) Cooperate with the division in complying with the provisions of this chapter;

(b) Establish and maintain an active and continuing program for the economical and efficient management of records.

(7) Each agency shall submit to the division in accordance with the rules and regulations of the division a list or schedule of records in its custody that are not needed in the transaction of current business and that do not have sufficient administrative, legal or fiscal significance to warrant further retention by the agency. Such records shall, in the discretion of the division, be transferred to it for further retention and preservation, as herein provided, or may be destroyed upon its approval.

(8) No record shall be destroyed or disposed of by any agency unless approval of the division is first obtained. The division shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations not inconsistent with this chapter which shall be binding on all agencies relating to the destruction and disposal of records. Such rules and regulations shall provide but not be limited to:

(a) Procedures for complying and submitting to the division lists and schedules of records proposed for disposal;

(b) Procedures for the physical destruction or other disposal of records;

(c) Standards for the reproduction of records for security or with a view to the disposal of the original record.

(9) The division may employ a chief of the bureau of archives and records management. The chief shall possess such qualifications as the division may prescribe but shall be qualified by experience and training to administer the functions of the bureau and he shall serve at the pleasure of the division. It shall be the duty of the chief, under the general administration of the director, to supervise, direct, and coordinate the activities of the bureau of archives and records management.

History.—§5, ch. 67-50; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

267.061 Bureau of historic sites and properties; state policy, responsibilities.—

(1) State policy relative to historic sites and properties:

(a) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state to protect and preserve historic sites and properties, buildings, artifacts, treasure trove, and objects of antiquity which have scientific or historical value or are of interest to the public, including, but not limited to monuments, memorials, fossil deposits, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, caves, sunken or abandoned ships, historical sites and properties and buildings or objects, or any part thereof relating to the history, government and culture of the state.

(b) It is further declared to be the public policy of the state that all treasure trove, artifacts and such objects having intrinsic or historical and archaeological value which have been abandoned on state-owned lands or state-owned sovereignty submerged lands shall belong to the state with the title thereto vested in the division of archives, history and records management of the department of state for the purpose of administration and protection.

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the bureau of historic sites and properties to:

(a) Locate, acquire, protect, preserve, and promote the location, acquisition, and preservation of historic sites and properties, buildings, artifacts, treasure trove, and objects of antiquity which have scientific or historical value or are of interest to the public, including, but not limited to monuments, memorials, fossil deposits, Indian habitations, ceremonial

sites, abandoned settlements, caves, sunken or abandoned ships, or any part thereof;

(b) Develop a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan;

(c) Encourage and promote the acquisition, preservation, restoration and operation of historic sites and properties by other agencies so that such property may be utilized to foster and promote appreciation of Florida history; provided, however, that no acquisition, preservation, restoration, or operation of such sites shall be made by the state and no contribution shall be paid from state funds for such purposes until:

1. A report and recommendation of the advisory council has been received and considered by the division;

2. The division has determined that there exists historical authenticity and a feasible means of providing for the acquisition, preservation, restoration, or operation of such property;

3. The property shall have been approved for such purpose by the division;

(d) Cooperate and coordinate with the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources in the operation and management of historic sites and properties subject to the division of archives, history and records management.

(3) The division shall employ a state archaeologist, and such other archaeologists as deemed necessary, who shall possess such qualifications as the division may prescribe. The state archaeologist shall be assigned to the bureau of historic sites and properties and shall serve at the pleasure of the division. The state archaeologist, with emphasis on salvage archaeology, shall conduct an archaeological survey of the state and shall perform such other duties as the chief of the bureau of historic sites and properties may prescribe.

(4) The division may employ a chief of the bureau of historic sites and properties. The chief shall possess such qualifications as the division may prescribe but shall be qualified by experience and training to administer the functions of the bureau and he shall serve at the pleasure of the division. It shall be the duty of the chief, under the general administration of the director, to supervise, direct, and coordinate the activities of the bureau of historic sites and properties.

History.—§6, ch. 67-50; §§10, 25, 35, ch. 69-106.

267.071 Bureau of historical museums.—

(1) It shall be the duty of the bureau of historical museums to:

(a) Promote and encourage throughout the state knowledge and appreciation of Florida history by encouraging the people of the state to engage in the preservation and care of artifacts, museum items, treasure trove, and other historical properties; the display and interpretation of historical materials; the marking and preservation of historical or archaeological buildings and sites; the teaching of Florida history in the schools; the conduct and presentation of historical celebrations and dramas; the publicizing of the state's history through media of public information; and other activities in historical and allied fields;

(b) Encourage, promote, maintain, and operate historical museums, including but not limited to mobile museums, junior museums and an historical museum in the state capital;

(c) Organize and administer a junior historian program in cooperation with the department of education and other agencies, organizations, historical commissions and associations, corporations, and individuals, that may be concerned therein;

(2) The division of archives, history and records management may employ a chief of the bureau of historical museums. The chief shall possess such qualifications as the division may prescribe but shall be qualified by experience and training to administer the functions of the bureau and he shall serve at the pleasure of the division. It shall be the duty of the chief, under the general administration of the director, to supervise, direct, and coordinate the activities of the bureau of historical museums.

History.—§7, ch. 67-50; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

267.081 Bureau of publications.—

(1) It shall be the duty of the bureau of publications to:

(a) Promote and encourage the writing of Florida history.

(b) Collect, edit, publish, and print pamphlets, papers, manuscripts, documents, books, monographs, and other materials relating to Florida history, archives and records management. The bureau of publications may establish a reasonable charge for such publications not to exceed the cost of preparation of and publishing said publications.

(c) Cooperate with and coordinate research and publication activities of other agencies, organizations, historical commissions and societies, corporations, and individuals, which relate to archival and historical matters.

(2) The division may employ a chief of the bureau of publications. The chief shall possess such qualifications as the division may prescribe but shall be qualified by experience and training to administer the functions of the bureau, and he shall serve at the pleasure of the division. It shall be the duty of the chief, under the general administration of the director, to supervise, direct, and coordinate the activities of the bureau of publications.

History.—§8, ch. 67-50; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

267.09 Certain powers and duties transferred.—

(1) All powers and duties heretofore set forth in chapter 257, pertaining to the state library, insofar as they may relate to historical archives or public records as set forth in chapter 257, are hereby transferred to the division to be administered pursuant to this law.

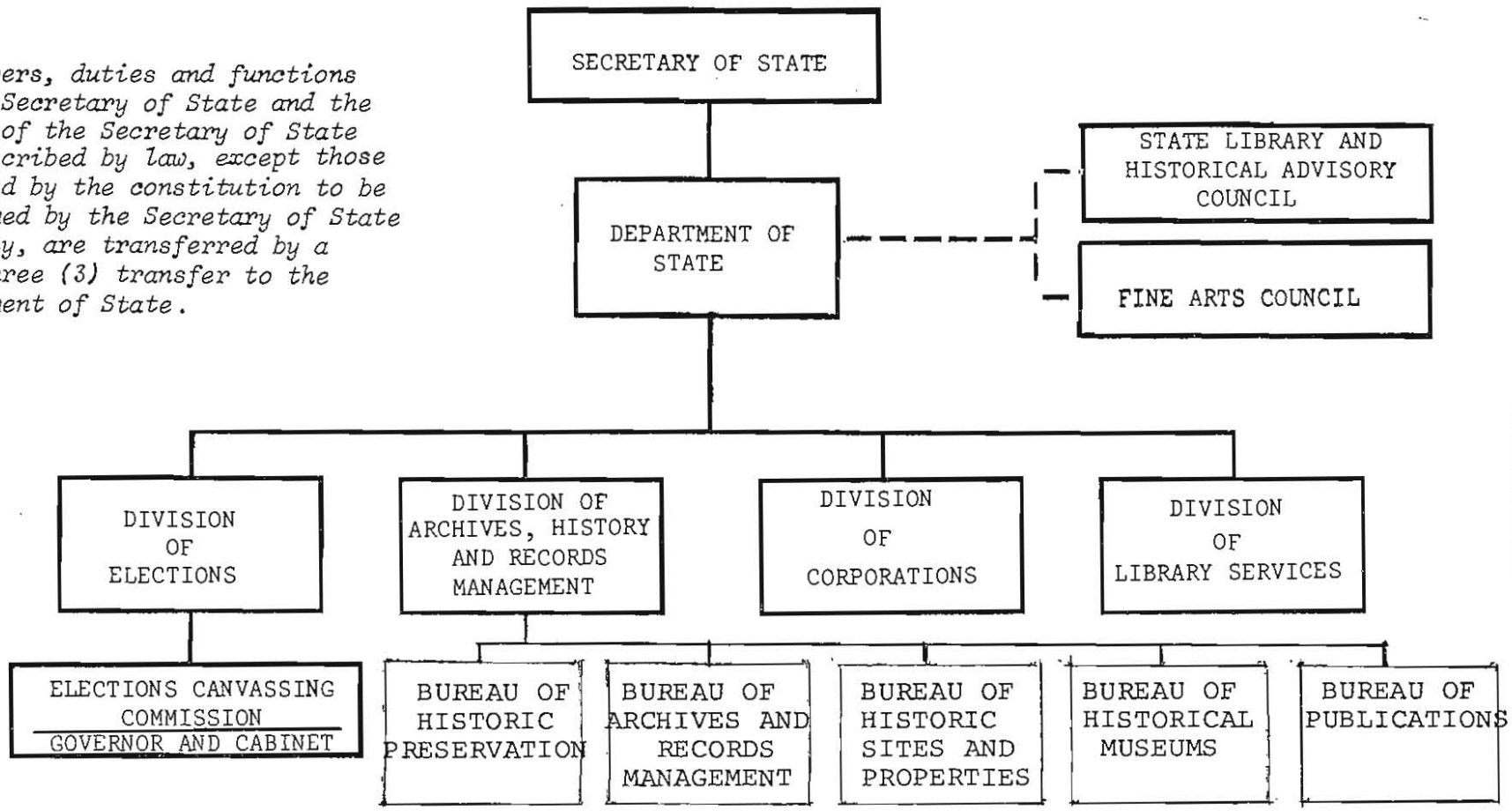
(2) All the powers and duties heretofore set forth in chapter 592 relating to the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources, insofar as they shall relate to historical memorials, shall be transferred to the division to be administered pursuant to this law.

History.—§9, ch. 67-50; §§10, 25, 35, ch. 69-106.

267.10 Legislative intent.—In enacting this law, the legislature is cognizant of the fact that there may be instances where an agency may be microfilming and destroying public records or performing other records management programs, pursuant to local or special acts; the legislature is further aware that it may not be possible to implement this chapter in its entirety immediately upon its enactment and it is not the legislative intent by this chapter to disrupt the orderly microfilming and destruction of public records pursuant to such local or special acts above referred to; provided, however, that such agencies make no further disposition of public records without approval of the division of archives, history and records management of the department of state pursuant to such rules and regulations as it may establish.

History.—§11, ch. 67-50; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

The powers, duties and functions of the Secretary of State and the Office of the Secretary of State as prescribed by law, except those required by the constitution to be performed by the Secretary of State directly, are transferred by a type three (3) transfer to the Department of State.



EXISTING AGENCIES OR ACTIVITIES TRANSFERRED TO THIS DEPARTMENT

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS (RENAMED)	
BOARD OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY	(TYPE 3)
FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION	(TYPE 5)
FLORIDA ARTS COMMISSION	(TYPE 3)
ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORICAL RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION COMMISSION	(TYPE 1)
PENSACOLA HISTORICAL RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION COMMISSION	(TYPE 1)
STEPHEN FOSTER MEMORIAL COMMISSION	(TYPE 1)
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN AND MABLE RINGLING MUSEUM OF ART	(TYPE 1)
PUBLIC RECORDS SCREENING BOARD	(TYPE 6)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAJOR PARTICIPANTS IN THE SURVEY AND PLANNING PROCESS

Tom Adams
Secretary of State
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Robert Williams, Director (State Liaison Officer)
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
Department of State
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Joseph P. Schuck, Chief (Staff Administrator)
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Department of State
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

F. Blair Reeves (Staff)
College of Architecture
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

L. Ross Morrell, Chief (Staff)
Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties
Department of State
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Kenyon B. Segner, Chief (Staff)
Bureau of Historic Museums
Department of State
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

STATE REVIEW COMMITTEE

A State Review Committee has been established with the responsibility of:

1. Reviewing the results of the survey
2. Approving properties for nomination to the National Register
3. Reviewing the content of the State's Preservation Plan

The National Park Service has concurred in the membership of the Review Committee which is as follows:

Dr. Herbert J. Doherty, Jr. (President, Florida Historical Society)
Professor of History
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks
Head of Department of Anthropology
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dr. John K. Mahon
Head of Department of History
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Mr. L. Ross Morrell (State Archaeologist)
Chief of Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties
Division of Archives, History and Records Management
Department of State
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Mr. F. Blair Reeves
Professor of Architecture
College of Architecture
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

HISTORICAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dr. Martin Abbott
Department of History
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

Mr. James Apthorp, Director
Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund
Elliot Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Mr. Cecil Beach, Director
Florida Library Association
Tampa Public Library
900 North Ashley Street
Tampa, Florida

Dr. Earl R. Beck
Department of History
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Mr. Ripley P. Bullen, President
Florida Anthropological Society
Florida State Museum
Seagle Building
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Dr. J. C. Dickinson, Director
Florida State Museum
Seagle Building
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Dr. Herbert J. Doherty, Jr.
President
Florida Historical Society
Social Sciences Department
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks
Department of Anthropology
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Mr. William B. Harvey, Director
University Presses
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Mr. Sherwood Kirk
State Librarian
Supreme Court Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dr. Gilbert Lycan
Department of History
Stetson University
DeLand, Florida 32720

Dr. John K. Mahon
Department of History
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Mr. Ney C. Landrum, Director
Division of Recreation and Parks
Department of Natural Resources
Larson Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dr. William H. Sears
Department of Anthropology
Florida Atlantic University
Boca Raton, Florida 33432

Dr. Hale G. Smith
Department of Anthropology
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Dr. Charlton W. Tebeau
Department of History
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

Dr. Robert O. Vernon
State Geologist
Post Office Drawer 631
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

HISTORIC MARKER
REVIEW COMMITTEE

Dr. Samuel Proctor (Chairman)
Professor of History
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Father Michael V. Gannon (Director of Mission
Professor of History and Religion Nombre de Dios in
University of Florida St. Augustine)
Gainesville, Florida
(Spanish Missions and Catholic church related sites)

Dr. William Rogers
Professor of History
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dr. Charlton Tebeau
Professor of History
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Additional scholars are called upon if the particular site requires a dicipline in the field of archaeology or architecture.

APPENDIX C

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PUBLICATIONS

1. Historic Sites Inventory (Forms DS-HP-101, 101a, 101b, and 101c)

2. Instructions - Using the Statewide Inventory Forms.

3. Florida Archives and History Act (Chapter 267, Florida Statutes)

4. Rules of the Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Procedures for Acquiring and Protecting Antiquities on State Lands (Chapter 41B-1)

5. Historic Preservation in Florida

6. Historic Marker Text

7. *Heritage Trail - A Windshield Survey of Florida's Historic Architecture (See Addendum, Vol. I)

* Published by the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects in cooperation with the Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management.

APPENDIX D

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF HISTORICAL SITES AND STRUCTURES

1. Buildings by great architects or master builders and important works of minor ones.

2. Noteworthy examples of various architectural styles, periods or methods of construction.

3. Any building, though perhaps undistinguished in itself, that is the sole or very rare survivor of its period.

4. Architectural curiosities: Example - Whimsical one-of-a-kind buildings; octagonal buildings.

5. Sites and structures of events significant in cultural, political, economic, military or social history of the town, state or nation.

6. Homes or places of significant activities (during their active years) of notable personages of a town, state or nation.

7. Areas or groups of typical or related buildings in their original settings, preserving enough of the historical surroundings to maintain the atmosphere of an earlier time. This includes buildings as late as Post-Civil War. Examples: Training grounds, town commons, etc.

8. Sites and groups of structures representing historical or archaeological development patterns. Examples: Seaports, agricultural settlements, cross-road stores, railroads, canals, mound complexes.

9. Old commercial and industrial structures and sites: Mills, warehouses.

10. Early or abandoned transportation sites and structures: First railroads, trails or roads, canals, ferries, bridges.

11. Structures related to civic life of communities: Jails, schools, townhalls.

12. Indian remains or sites; Indian ceremonial mounds, burial mounds, temple mounds.

13. Churches, recorded only when of outstanding age, architecture, or both, or scene of historic events.

14. Cemeteries, recorded when outstanding in their length of use, or burial of important historic personages.

15. Structures and sites covered by Historic District Commissions.

16. Structures or sites owned, preserved and maintained by any historical organization or society as an ancient landmark or as property of historical or antiquarian interest.

17. Integrity that the: Site is authentic and original; material and workmanship is original; surroundings are favorable.

APPENDIX E

STATE OF FLORIDA

Department of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

County _____

Entry No. _____ Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify) _____	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

County _____

Entry No. _____ Date _____

DS-HP-101
1-23-70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☐ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☐ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

ORGANIZATION	DATE

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE

12. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:

DATE OF PHOTO:

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

SCALE:

DATE:

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS

USING THE STATEWIDE INVENTORY FORMS

These forms are intended for nominating properties for entry in the Statewide Inventory of Historic Places and furnishes the basic information for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

I. INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM

A. Purpose: This form contains the basic written data required to nominate a property for entry in the Statewide Inventory. Except where otherwise noted, all code numbers will be entered by the Division of Archives History and Records Management, Department of State.

B. Completing the Form

1. NAME: Current common name of the property and any historical name(s).

2. LOCATION: Written geographic description of property location. Properties not on main thoroughfares (city streets or county, State, or Federal highways) are to be located by vicinity (the nearest town and the distance and direction from that town along major highways or secondary roads). For example, a property could be situated in the vicinity of Tallahassee and be described five miles east on old St. Augustine Road, 2 1/2 miles south on S.J.P.C. Rd. The above requested information may be supplemented by including the appropriate township, range and section designations for the nominated property if desired. In cases where a property owner wishes to discourage visitors, the township, range, and section designations alone will be considered sufficient.

3. CLASSIFICATION

a. Category (check one)

(1) District: a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration or linkage of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

(2) Site: the location of an event, building, structure, or object.

(3) Building: a structure created to shelter any form of human activity.

(4) Structure: a work constructed by man.

(5) Object: a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that is usually, by nature or design, movable.

b. Ownership (check no more than two)

c. Status (check one)

d. Accessible to Public (check one): indicates whether the general public has direct access to the property. Restricted access would include access by appointment, scheduled hours, etc.

e. Present Use (check one or more)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY: Name and address of owner at the date of nomination. Omit entry where there is a large multiple public and private ownership (i.e. districts).

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Reference to location of current property title at the date of nomination. The following are not required:
   1. chain of title
   2. copy of title
   3. book and page reference to title

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS: Many properties to be nominated have been recognized in existing inventories or surveys. This blank serves as a reference to identify such surveys and locates the repository for the records the surveys produced. Copies of existing survey records are not required. Use Continuation sheet (Form 10-300a) if necessary.

7. DESCRIPTION

   a. Condition (check one in each of the three divisions)

   b. Description: a concise, factual written description of the property, including any known information of original condition and later alterations or changes. Use continuation sheet (Form 10-300a) if necessary.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

   a. Period (check one or more)

   b. Specific Date: if the property has a specific date of primary significance, please indicate.

c. Areas of Significance (check one or more as appropriate to indicate the major significance of the property)

d. Statement of Significance: a concise, factual statement of the reason(s) for the property's entry in the National Register. Use continuation sheet (Form 10-300a) if necessary.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: List the sources of the historical, architectural, or archeological information given in this form, especially the major published works containing facts about the property.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

a. General Requirements: the latitude and longitude coordinates for each district, site, building, structure, and object are to be determined on a map and transferred to the Inventory-Nomination form. The type of map to be used and the method of ascertaining and marking latitude and longitude coordinates and property boundaries are explained in Section II (PROPERTY MAP FORM) which should be read before completing the Geographical Data section of the Inventory-Nomination form.

b. Latitude and Longitude Coordinates (use only one of the following):

(1) Rectangle: if the property involves ten acres or more of land, circumscribe its boundaries by a rectangle and determine the coordinates for the four corners of the rectangle.

(2) Center Point: for a property covering less than ten acres, determine the coordinates of its center point.

c. Approximate Acreage of Nominated Property: the term "property" is taken to mean the district, site, building, structure, or object and whatever surroundings constitute an integral part of the historical entity.

d. States and Counties: if a property overlaps state or county boundaries, list all states and counties within which the property lies.

11. FORM PREPARED BY: This identifies the compiler of the form.

12. PHOTO REFERENCE: List any photos accompanying the form. Identify by date, photo credit, place negative filed, describe views directions, etc.

13. MAP REFERENCE: Give source scale and date of map I.E. Tallahassee Quadrangle, 7.5 min. series U.S. Geological Survey 1940.

II. PROPERTY MAP FORM (Form 10-301)

A. Purpose: The basic data for the Florida Inventory and National Register entries will eventually be maintained by an automatic data processing system. The following instructions are provided to permit the determination of the special required geographic data.

The Florida Department of Transportation has map coverage for the total area within the State. The mapping systems used by this department are adequate for the geographic requirements of the National Register and Statewide Inventory. This department has all the necessary base maps and may even have other suggestions, beyond those included in this document, for obtaining the necessary geographic data.

The National Register and the Florida Inventory have adopted the latitude-longitude system in locating historic property. It is believed that latitude-longitude provides maximum usability for current and future needs.

The accuracy of the property location on a map depends upon three things:

1. the scale and quality of the map used
2. the accuracy of the individual marking the property on the map
3. the accuracy used in determining latitude-longitude readings

The maps of the United States Geological Survey, with 7½ minute quadrangles, provide an excellent scale upon which to record intermediate or large areas. The scale on these maps is about one inch to 2,000 feet. One second of distance, therefore, equals approximately 1/20th of an inch. Sites ten acres or larger can be placed at this scale. For city-size lots of less than ten acres, maps with a scale of one inch to 40 feet or one inch to 500 feet are much more desirable.

B. Boundaries: Boundaries must be shown on a suitable map for

1. all districts nominated to the National Register
2. all sites nominated to the National Register
3. all buildings, structures, or objects if the size of the property to be nominated to the National Register is ten acres or more or if the proposed boundary does not coincide with the existing recorded legal description of the property. In such cases the map should clearly show the variance.

C. Requirement: One property map form must be attached to each map submitted.

D. Completing the Form

1. NAME: Current common name of the property and any historical name(s).

2. LOCATION: Written geographic description of property location. Identify the property by township, range, and section if applicable.

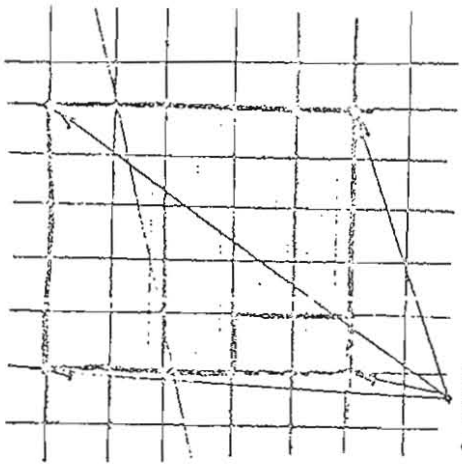
3. MAP REFERENCE: Identify the source, scale, and date of the map used in locating the property and included as a part of this nomination.

4. REQUIREMENTS: To determine the latitude-longitude coordinates of a property, one of the next two directives should be followed depending on the size of the property to be recorded.

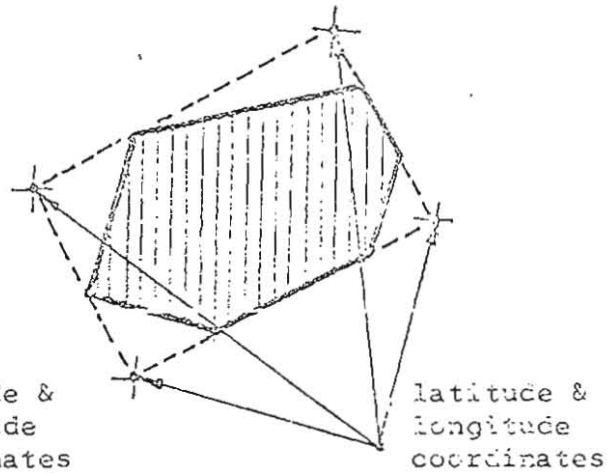
   a. For properties of ten acres or more, a rectangle which includes the entire area to be recorded should be drawn on a map. Latitude and longitude for only four points--the corners of the rectangle--are needed (see Illustrations A, B, and C).

   b. For properties of less than ten acres only a single point locating the center of the property on the map is necessary (see Illustration D).

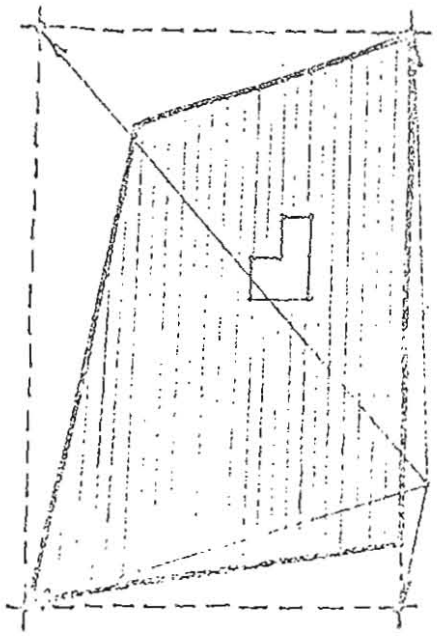
EXAMPLES FOR LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE DETERMINATIONS



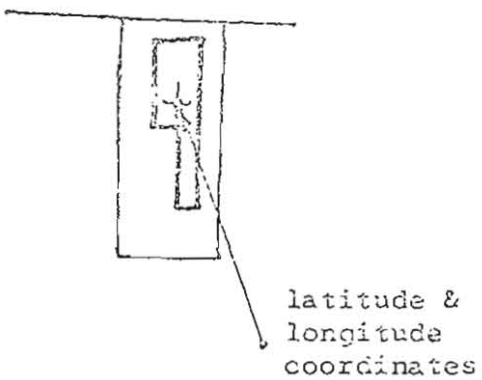
A. DISTRICT of ten or more acres



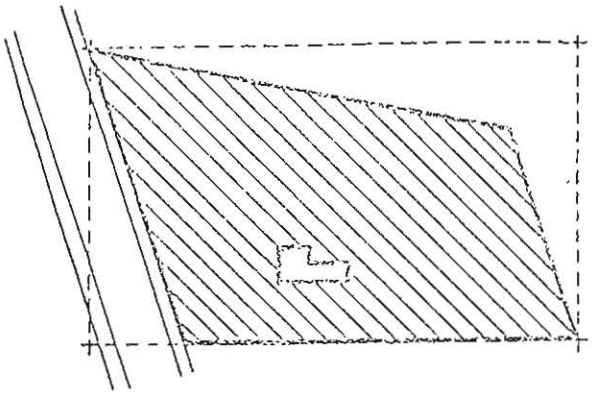
B. SITE of ten or more acres

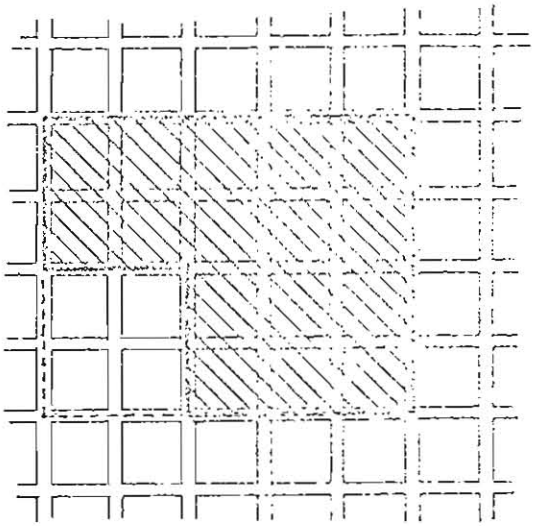


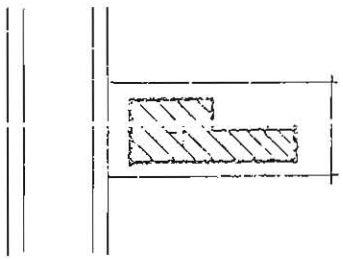
C. BUILDING, STRUCTURE or OBJECT on a site of ten or more acres

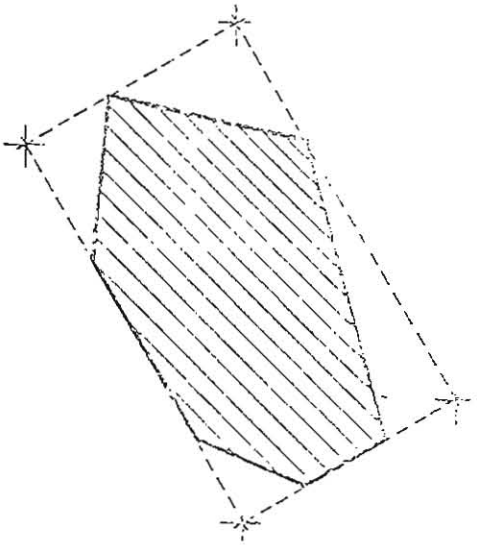


D. DISTRICT, SITE, BUILDING, STRUCTURE or OBJECT of less than ten acres









III. PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM (Form 10-301)

A. Requirement: Photographs of professional quality must be submitted as a part of each nomination. The number of photographs should be determined by the requirement to provide adequate general pictorial representation of the property. One Property Photograph Form must be attached to each photograph submitted. One print of each photograph should be included and each print should be placed in a separate protective jacket. Prints should be black and white, maximum 8" by 10", minimum 4" by 5", medium weight, glossy finish, and unmounted.

B. Completing the Form

1. NAME: Current common name of the property and any historical name(s).

2. LOCATION: Written geographic description of property location. Identify the property by township, range, and section, if applicable.

3. PHOTO REFERENCE: Identify the source and date for the photograph. Indicate the location of the negative.

4. IDENTIFICATION: Describe the view and give the direction of each photograph.

APPENDIX F

HISTORIC MARKER INDEX

NO.	TITLE	COUNTY
1	United States Arsenal (1832-1861)	Gadsden
2	Old Spanish Quarries	St. Johns
3	Monticello Cotton Mill	Jefferson
4	Site of the Discovery of Phosphate in Florida	Marion
5	Henry Shelton Sanford Grove and Experimental Gardens	Seminole
6	Newnansville	Alachua
7	Rollestown	Putnam
8	Battle of Marianna	Jackson
9	Porter's Anti-Pirate Fleet	Monroe
10	Pensacola Navy Yard Established in 1825	Escambia
11	Billy Bowlegs	Lee
12	Captain Richard G. Bradford	Escambia
13	Captain Richard G. Bradford	Bradford
14	Captain Richard G. Bradford	Madison
15	Confederate Salt Works	Bay
16	Taylor County Salt Works	Taylor
17	Tallahassee, Capital of Florida	Leon
18	Camp at Sanderson	Baker
19	Royal Poinciana Hotel	Palm Beach
20	Tallahassee - St. Marks Railroad	Wakulla
21	Florida's First Railroad	Gulf
22	King's Road	Flagler
23	St. Andrews Bay Skirmish	Bay
24	White Springs	Hamilton
25	Dummett Grove	Brevard
26	Fort St. Francis de Pupa	Clay

NO.	TITLE	COUNTY
27	Selection of Florida's Capital	Leon
28	Florida's First Atlantic to Gulf Railroad	Nassau
29	First Train to Key West	Monroe
30	Tuttle Home	Dade
31	Tampa Bay Hotel	Hillsborough
32	Capitol of Florida	Leon
33	Atlantic to Gulf Railroad	Levy
34	Battle of Dunlawton Plantation	Volusia
35	Sylvania Plantation	Jackson
36	Titus House	Brevard
37	Gandy Bridge	Pinellas
38	Dummett Plantation	Volusia
39	Founding of the Cigar Industry in Tampa	Hillsborough
40	Harriet Beecher Stowe Home	Duval
41	Hotel Ormond	Volusia
42	Tampa as Port of Embarkation for Spanish American War	Hillsborough
43	Miranda Home	Pinellas
44	Capture of Osceola	St. Johns
45	Leon County	Leon
46	Torreya Tree	Liberty
47	Cottonwood	Citrus
48	Church of our Savior (Episcopal)	Duval
49	First Presbyterian Church Maitland	Orange
50	St. Peter's Church (Episcopal)	Nassau
51	Fort Shannon	Putnam
52	Acton Community	Polk
53	Ponce de Leon at Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte
54	Fort Basinger	Highlands
55	Old Town	Dixie

56	Pasco County	Pasco
57	Jonathan Dickinson Shipwreck	Martin
58	Fort Heilman	Clay
59	Okeechobee County	Okeechobee
60	St. Lucie County	St. Lucie
61	De Soto County	DeSoto
62	Franklin County	Franklin
63	Holmes County	Holmes
64	Suwannee County	Suwannee
65	Fort King	Marion
66	Site of Cow Ford	Duval
67	Big Cypress Swamp	Collier
68	Alligator	Columbia
69	Hernandez Trail	Brevard
70	Ormond Tomb	Volusia
71	Fort King Road	Pasco
72	Port Leon	Wakulla
73	Rocky Comfort Plantation	Gadsden
74	Ocala Demands	Marion
75	Hernando County	Hernando
76	William Bartram (1739-1823)	Alachua
77	Okaloosa County	Okaloosa
78	Convent of Mary Immaculate (1878)	Monroe
79	St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1832)	Monroe
80	William Curry's Sons (Founded 1845 as Bowne and Curry)	Monroe
81	Cannons of Ft. Pickens	Escambia
82	Nocoroco	Volusia
83	Palatka	Putnam
84	St. Mark's Episcopal Church	Putnam

No.	TITLE	[illegible]
85	Massacre of the French Matanzas Inlet	St. Johns
86	Piscolata "Pass of the Salamatoto River"	St. Johns
87	First Christmas Service	Leon
88	Lewis Bank	Leon
89	Town of Leno	Columbia
90	Tierra Verde Mound	Pinellas
91	Indian Village Site (ES-2)	Escambia
92	Indian Village Site (ES-5)	Escambia
93	Fort Butler	Lake
94	Fort Walton	Okaloosa
95	Hamilton Disston Sugar Plantation	Osceola
96	Site of Pensacola - St. Augustine Road	Jefferson, Leon Walton
97	Koreshan Unity Settlement	Lee
98	Sebastian	Indian River
99	St. Joseph Cemetery	Gulf
100	Christ Church	Escambia
101	Belle Vue	Leon
102	Landing of the Scots	Sarasota
103	Yellow Bluffs	Sarasota
104	St. Bartholomew's Church	Pinellas
105	Harney's Point	Lee
106	Old City Cemetery	Leon
107	Fort Place - St. Joseph & Iola Railroad	Gulf
108	Moss Hill	Washington
109	Albert Waller Gilchrist (1858-1926)	Charlotte
110	Sentinels of the Coast	St. Johns
111	Mission Nombre de Dios	St. Johns
112	City of Punta Gorda	Charlotte

113	Episcopal Church of Bethesda-By-The-Sea	Palm Beach
114	Southernmost Railroad Terminal	Charlotte
115	Fort Crevecoeur Fort Crevecoeur Abandoned	Gulf
116	The Quincy State Bank	Gadsden
117	Public Burying Ground	St. Johns
118	Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church and Swift Creek Cemetery	Union
119	St. Joseph Confederate Saltworks	Gulf
120	Blunt Reservation and Fields	Calhoun
121	When the River was King!	Franklin
122	Cross Florida Barge Canal	Putnam
123	Cross Florida Barge Canal Memorial	Putnam
124	Washington Oaks Gardens	Flagler
125	Shipyard Cove	Gulf
126	Manatee Mineral Spring	Manatee
127	Dickison and His Men Jefferson Davis' Baggage	Alachua
128	Fort Myers	Lee
129	Military Cemetery	Lee
130	Governor's House Daniel Thomas McCarty, Junior	St. Lucie
131	San Marcos de Apalache	Wakulla
132	Major Adams Cemetery	Manatee
133	Manatee Burying Ground	Manatee
134	Trinity Episcopal Church	Franklin
135	The Ormond Garage	Volusia
136	Fort Dade	Pasco
137	First Manatee County Courthouse Manatee Methodist Church Established 1849	Manatee
138	The Huguenot Memorial Site	St. Johns
139	Kudzu Developed Here	Washington

140	Celi's Exploration and Survey of the Hillsborough River - April 24-27, 1757	Hillsborough
141	Union Bank	Leon
142	The Bradley Massacre	Pasco
143	Battle of Natural Bridge - March 6, 1865	Leon
144	South Florida's First Public Library	Monroe
145	Cape Florida Lighthouse	Dade
146	Palmetto	Manatee
147	Florida's First Confederate Monument	Walton
148	Orange Grove House of Refuge No. 3 1876-1927	Martin
149	The Beginning	Duval
150	Duval County's First Court	Duval
151	Old St. Joseph Cemetary	Gulf
152	The Tallahassee Democrat	Leon
153	Palmetto Baptist Church Dr. M. B. Harrison	Manatee
154	Panama City Airport	Bay
155	DeBary Hall Florida Federation of Art, Inc.	Volusia
156	Battle of Natural Bridge Map	Leon
157	Alger Railroad Century, Florida	Escambia
158	Atzeroth Home Site	Manatee
159	Fort Gadsden	Franklin
160	Ochlockonee River State Park	Wakulla
161	Tree Colony - Bahia Honda Key	Monroe
162	Gamble Mansion and Plantation	Manatee
163	City of Gainesville	Alachua
164	First Gainesville Skirmish Battle of Gainesville	Alachua
165	Spanish Cattle Ranching	Alachua
166	East Florida Seminary	Alachua

NO.	TITLE	COUNTY
167	Prince and Princess Murat	Leon
168	Long Key Fishing Club	Monroe
169	Rabbit Hill	Palm Beach
170	Bellevue Home of the Princess Murat	Leon
171	Bean's Point Early Legend	Manatee
172	Eden	Walton
173	Saint Clement's Chapel - Church of the Advent	Leon
174	Falling Waters State Park	Washington
175	Site of Fort McNeil	Orange
176	Pioneer Hickstown Baptist Church The First Baptist Church of Madison	Madison
177	Site of the Mission of San Juan del Puerto	Duval

APPENDIX G

STANDARDS FOR CERTIFICATION OF HISTORIC MARKERS

BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Any site or structure to qualify for certification as worthy for marking as an historic place should have outstanding historical and cultural significance. Such significance is found in:

1. Historical Values - Structures or sites at which events occurred that have made an outstanding contribution to, and are identified prominently with, or which best represent some important aspect of, the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the nation, state or locality.

2. Associative Values - Structures or sites associated significantly with the lives of outstanding historic personages, or with an important event that well represents some great idea or ideal.

3. Design Values - Structures that embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for study of a period, style, or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his age.

4. Archaeological Values - Structures or sites that contribute significantly to understanding of aboriginal man in the nation or state.

Every historic and archaeological site and structure certified should have integrity- that is, there should be no doubt as to the authenticity of site and/or structure as well as materials and workmanship. Structures or sites where there is a preponderance of original material, or other physical remains, are to be preferred over reconstructions. Conjectural reconstructions of buildings, structures, or objects, however, carefully executed, are usually not eligible for certification. Structures at their original site are generally to be preferred over those that have been moved. Characteristics of the surroundings and probabilities of their continuation, and intangible elements of feeling and association, although difficult to describe, may be factors in weighing integrity.

Mere antiquity is not sufficient basis for selection of a structure for certification; conversely, architectural significance is dependent upon the quality and influence rather than the age of a building.

Structures identified with historic personages are normally to be considered only when the building played a significant part in the life of its occupant, to some extent reflects his mind and character, or possesses significant architectural quality. Birthplaces, buildings occupied only for short periods or during retirement, and graves will not normally qualify for certification. Even with historic figures of transcendent importance, sites associated with their actual careers and contributions are more significant than their birthplaces and places of burial.

Churches and cemeteries which are primarily of significance to religious bodies, but which are not of importance in other fields of history, such as, political, military, or architectural history, will not qualify for certification.

Structures or sites of recent historical importance, relating to events or persons within 50 years will not qualify for certification unless of extra special importance or significance.

Since all historic buildings significant enough to warrant certification cannot support themselves as historic museums regularly open to the public, adaption to practical uses, when that can be accomplished without damaging the salient features, should be encouraged. Hence privately owned structures and sites, not open to visitors, may be eligible for certification as worthy of marking if they otherwise meet the qualifying standards.

Certain groups of buildings standing in harmonious relationship to one another may be protected more appropriately by historic district laws, ordinances, or by-laws, than by certification of individual buildings.

In order to permit ready recognition of historic markers erected by the Division or in cooperation with it on a cost sharing basis, the marker must be the standard 43" x 47" cast aluminum plaque with the official state seal in colors at the top. The background of the plaque is

green enamel and the raised letters are gold. Each marker is numbered, when cast and a list of all markers and text material is maintained by the Bureau of Historic Preservation. All text material must be approved by the Historic Marker Text Review Committee before placing an order for a marker.

On a selective basis, the State Department of Transportation will assist with the erecting of the markers adjacent to highways and provide traffic turnouts where required for viewing the marker and site in safety.

Adopted September, 1969

APPENDIX H

STANDARDS FOR THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF CERTIFIED HISTORIC MARKERS AND PROPERTIES

BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The care and management of an historic marker certified by the Bureau of Historic Preservation should aim for continued maintenance of the features and values of the landmark qualifying it for certification under the Bureau's Standards for Certification, and particularly those features identified as significant in the Bureau's evaluation accompanying the certification. Owners are expected to preserve so far as practicable, and to the best of their ability, the historical and architectural integrity of the landmark.

Structures should be kept weathertight and in a reasonable state of repair. Surfaces requiring painting or other finishing should be repainted or refinished as reasonably necessary and in keeping with historical characteristics. Grounds and rooms open to the public or to view from public ways or places should be given normal care and kept reasonably clean. All applicable public health and safety and other laws and regulations are to be met, and reasonable fire prevention practices followed. Where the public is admitted and there is particular risk of damage to historically significant features, reasonable protective precautions should be taken. When repairs and replacements in significant features become necessary, similar design, materials and workmanship should be used so far as practicable.

Where it can be done without seriously impairing historical values (which include the associative, design and archaeological values referred to in the Standards for Certification), certified sites may be appropriately altered. This may, for example be possible in cases of interiors where exteriors only are significant, in cases where secondary structures are included in a site to protect the setting rather than for their own significance and in cases where additions can be inconspicuously made.

When changes or additions are made to significant structures the work should be so done as to minimize detraction from significant original features, whether using similar

design, materials and workmanship, or others aesthetically compatible. When additional structures are constructed or altered on a site with a significant structure, the work should be so done as to minimize detraction from the significant structure.

When change is made in use of a significant structure, the new use should so far as practicable be compatible with any historically significant use and require a minimum of changes in significant features.

In resolving questions of authenticity, significance, similarity and compatibility, advice of competent architects and architectural historians should be sought and respected.

The care and management being used by the National Park Service for its historic buildings and by the State Park Service for its historically significant properties are recognized as guidelines and objectives, but it is also recognized that financial limitations and particular needs for uses of buildings and sites may in appropriate cases make it necessary to vary from their practices.

Although certified structures and sites may be maintained as museums or in uses which permit admission of the public, this is not required. It is expected, however, that insofar as historically significant features may not otherwise be seen, arrangements may be made from time to time upon reasonable request and at reasonable convenience and subject to appropriate conditions to protect the landmark and the interests of the owner, for examination by representatives of the Bureau or qualified and responsible scholars, and for viewing by others on special occasions.

In addition to the official historic marker, signs and plaques may be maintained where necessary for convenience of the public, but are to be so designed and placed as to minimize detraction from significant features of the property. They may be needed to further identify the property and its significance, and any occupants, and whether or when open to the public. In cases of property open to the public, they may be needed to give directions and information to visitors. In case of business occupants they may need to bear additional information or rules appropriate to the conduct of the business. Signs which give directions to a marker should be so designed and placed as not to mar their surroundings, wherever located.

Any problems encountered in meeting these standards should promptly be brought to the attention of the Bureau. Failure to comply with the standards may result in withdrawal of certification.

No alteration shall be made unless (a) clearly of minor nature and not affecting historical values, (B) the Bureau has previously determined that it will not seriously impair historical values, (c) the Bureau has granted permission for it, or (d) required by casualty or other emergency promptly reported to the Bureau.

Determination of whether an alteration will seriously impair historical values may be made on behalf of the Bureau by its Chief or Acting Chief.

The Bureau may on request of any owner, if necessary in order to facilitate management of any property, establish additional advisory or modified standards for determining what alterations it will consider clearly of minor nature and not affecting historical values, or not seriously impairing historical values.

An owner desiring determination, permission, additional or modified standards shall furnish sufficient plans or information to enable the Bureau to render a ruling.

The Bureau will welcome information and inquiries about certified landmarks from all concerned.

Adopted September, 1969

CHAPTER 266

HISTORICAL RESTORATION, ETC., COMMISSIONS

PART I ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORICAL RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION COMMISSION (§§266.01-266.07)

PART II PENSACOLA HISTORICAL RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION COMMISSION (§§266.101-266.108)

PART I

ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORICAL RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION COMMISSION

266.01 St. Augustine historical restoration and preservation commission; creation.
266.02 Definitions.
266.03 Membership, terms of office, etc.
266.04 Organization, meetings, records.
266.05 Treasurer.
266.06 Powers.
266.07 Appropriation.

266.01 St. Augustine historical restoration and preservation commission; creation.—There is hereby created the St. Augustine historical restoration and preservation commission, a body corporate, the purpose and function of which shall be to acquire, restore, preserve, maintain, reconstruct, reproduce and operate for the use, benefit, education, recreation, enjoyment and general welfare of the people of this state and nation, certain ancient or historic landmarks, sites, cemeteries, graves, military works, monuments, locations, remains, buildings and other objects of historical or antiquarian interest of the city of St. Augustine, Florida, and surrounding territory.

History.—§1, ch. 59-521.

266.02 Definitions.—Unless otherwise clearly indicated, the following words when used in this law shall mean:

(1) "Commission"—the St. Augustine historical restoration and preservation commission;

(2) "Facilities"—historic sites, objects and facilities for exhibition owned, rented, leased, managed or operated by the commission;

(3) "Slum"—any area where dwellings predominate, which by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement or design, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to health, safety or morals.

History.—§2, ch. 59-521.

266.03 Membership, terms of office, etc.—The commission shall consist of five members to be appointed by the governor not later than thirty days after July 1, 1959. Members of the original board shall be appointed for terms as follows: One for two years, two for three years and two for four years, and thereafter members shall be appointed for four year terms except appointments to fill vacancies for unexpired terms in which event the appointment shall be for the unexpired term only. In addition to the above members the commission shall consist of two additional members who need not be residents of the state and who shall be appointed by the governor not later than thirty days after July 1, 1965. All appointments of commissioners shall be confirmed by the senate.

The members of the commission, including the chairman, shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be entitled to be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties as members of the commission, subject to the provisions and limitations of §112.061. Each member shall give a surety bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, payable to the governor and his successors in office, and conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties.

History.—§3, ch. 59-521; §1, ch. 65-29.

266.04 Organization, meetings, records.—Not later than fifteen days after the appointment of its membership and annually thereafter the committee shall hold an organizational meeting at which it shall elect from its membership a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary-treasurer. No business shall be transacted by the commission except at a regularly called meeting at which a quorum is present and the minutes thereof recorded. Permanent records shall be maintained which shall reflect all official transactions of the commission.

History.—§4, ch. 59-521.

266.05 Treasurer. — The state treasurer shall be the ex officio treasurer of the commission and shall have the custody of all of its funds to be kept in a special account. All receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be handled subject to the same laws, rules and regulations as other state funds are handled.

History.—§5, ch. 59-521.

266.06 Powers.—The commission shall be the governing body and have power:

(1) To adopt a seal and alter the same at pleasure;

(2) To contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity;

(3) To exercise any power not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the state or the United States which is usually possessed by private corporations or public agencies performing comparable functions;

(4) To establish an office at or near the city of St. Augustine for the conduct of its affairs;

(5) To acquire, hold, rent, lease, and dispose of real and personal property or any interest therein for its authorized purpose;

(6) To own, operate, maintain, repair and improve its facilities wherever located;

(7) To acquire in its own name by purchase, grant, devise, gift or lease, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may deem necessary or expedient, or by condemnation, except as otherwise herein provided, in accordance with and subject to state law applicable to condemnation of property for public use, real property or rights or easements therein or franchises necessary or convenient for its purposes and to use the same so long as its existence shall continue and to lease or make contracts with respect to the use or disposal of same, or any part thereof, in any manner deemed by the commission to be in its best interest but only for the purposes for which it is created. No property shall be acquired under the provisions of this law upon which any lien or other encumbrance exists, unless at the time said property is so acquired, a sufficient sum of money be deposited in trust to pay and redeem such lien or encumbrance; nor shall any property be acquired hereunder by condemnation which is owned by a church, a cemetery association, or is presently used as a historical attraction;

(8) To demolish, clear or remove buildings from any slum area; such work or undertaking may embrace the adaption of such area to public purposes, including parks or other recreational or community purposes; or to provide decent, safe and sanitary urban or rural dwellings, apartments or other living accommodations for persons of low income; such work or undertaking may include buildings, land, equipment, facilities and other real or personal property for necessary, convenient or desirable appurtenances, streets, sewers, water services, parks, site preparation, gardening, administrative, community, health, recreational, educational, welfare or other purposes; or to accomplish a combination of the foregoing. To plan buildings and improvements, to acquire property, to demolish existing structures, to construct, reconstruct, alter and repair improvements and all other work in connection therewith;

(9) To employ and dismiss at pleasure consulting engineers, architects, superintendents or managers, accountants, inspectors and attorneys and such other employees as may be deemed necessary and to prescribe their powers and duties and to fix their compensation;

(10) To acquire from the city of St. Augustine or St. Johns county, the State of Florida, the United States or any state thereof, or any foreign country or colony, any existing property, real or personal by it now owned or hereafter acquired, suitable for the uses of the commission, and to improve, operate and maintain the same for the purpose herein stated, or to act as trustee for any such property under such terms and conditions as the owner may prescribe;

(11) To enter into contracts with the city of St. Augustine or St. Johns county for the purpose of providing police and fire protection, water, sanitation and other public services deemed necessary or expedient and said municipality and county are authorized to enter into such contracts;

(12) To contract with any agency of the State of Florida or federal government and any firm or corporation, the city of St. Augustine or the county of St. Johns, upon such terms and conditions as the commission finds its best interest, with respect to the establishment, construction, operation, and financing of the facilities of the commission in or near the city of St. Augustine, St. Johns county;

(13) To make and enter into all contracts or agreements with or without competitive bidding, as the commission may determine, which are necessary, expedient or incidental to the performance of its duties or the execution of its powers under this law;

(14) To engage in any lawful business or activity deemed by it necessary or useful in the full exercise of its powers to establish, finance, maintain, and operate the facilities contemplated by this law, including the renting or leasing for revenue of any land, improved or restored real estate or personal property directly related to carrying out the purposes for which the commission is created;

(15) To fix and collect charges for admission to any of the facilities operated and maintained by the commission under the provisions of this law and to adopt and enforce reasonable rules and regulations to govern the conduct of the visiting public;

(16) To borrow money for any of its authorized purposes and for expenses incidental thereto, including expenses incurred during the period of organization, restoration and construction prior to the operation of the facilities of the commission and to issue negotiable revenue certificates payable solely from revenue accruing from the operation of such facilities and from authorized activities incidental thereto;

(17) To perform all lawful acts necessary and convenient and incident to effectuating its function and purpose.

History.—§6, ch. 59-521.

266.07 Appropriation.—There is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars out of the general revenue fund of the state to be used by the commission in defraying part of the cost incurred by it in carrying out the purposes of this law. The board of county commissioners of St. Johns county and the city of St. Augustine are hereby authorized to appropriate from such funds as may be available an aggregate amount of fifty thousand dollars to be used by said commission.

History.—§7, ch. 59-521.

PART II

PENSACOLA HISTORICAL RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION COMMISSION

266.101 Pensacola Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission.
266.102 Definitions.
266.103 Membership; terms; compensation; bond.
266.104 Organization; records.
266.105 Treasurer; finances.
266.106 Powers.
266.107 Powers of governing body of City of Pensacola; Architectural Review Board.
266.108 Appropriation.

266.101 Pensacola Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission.—There is hereby created the Pensacola Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission, a body corporate, the purpose and function of which shall be to acquire, restore, preserve, maintain, reconstruct, reproduce and operate for the use, benefit, education, recreation, enjoyment and general welfare of the people of this state and nation, certain ancient or historic landmarks, sites, cemeteries, graves, military works, monuments, locations, remains, buildings and other objects of historical or antiquarian interest of the City of Pensacola, and surrounding areas. The selection for acquisition, restoration, preservation, maintenance, reconstruction, reproduction and operation shall be made by the commission based on criteria of historical evaluation as established by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

History.—§1, ch. 67-303.

266.102 Definitions.—Unless otherwise clearly indicated, the following words when used in this act shall mean:

(1) "Commission" shall mean the Pensacola Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission.

(2) "Facilities" shall include historic sites, objects and landmarks for exhibition owned, leased, managed or operated by the commission.

History.—§2, ch. 67-303.

266.103 Membership; terms; compensation; bond.—

(1) The commission shall consist of seven members to be appointed by the governor not later than thirty days after the effective date of this act and confirmed by the State Senate. Members of the original board shall be appointed for terms as follows: Two for two years; two for three years; and three for four years, and thereafter, members shall be appointed for four year terms except for appointments to fill vacancies for unexpired terms in which event the appointment shall be for the unexpired term only.

(2) Commission members shall possess an active interest in the historical aspects of Pensacola and the surrounding area. The members of the commission, including the chairman, shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be entitled to be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties as members of the commission, subject to the provisions and limitations of §112.061. Each member shall give a surety bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, payable to the governor and his successors in office, and conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties; the cost of each such bond to be borne by the commission.

History.—§3, ch. 67-303.

266.104 Organization; records.—Within fifteen days after the appointment of its membership and annually thereafter, the commission shall hold an organizational meeting at which it shall elect from its membership a chairman, a vice-chairman, and secretary-treasurer. No business shall be transacted by the commission except at a regular or specially called meeting at which a quorum is present and the minutes thereof recorded. Permanent records shall be maintained which shall reflect all official transactions of the commission.

History.—§4, ch. 67-303.

266.105 Treasurer; finances.—The State Treasurer shall be the ex officio treasurer of the commission and shall have the custody of all its funds to be kept in a special account. All receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be handled subject to the same laws, rules and regulations as other state funds are handled.

History.—§5, ch. 67-303.

266.106 Powers.—The commission shall be the governing body and have the power to:

(1) Adopt a seal and alter the same at pleasure;

(2) To contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued and to plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity;

(3) To exercise any power not in conflict with the constitution of the state or United States which is usually possessed by private corporations or public agencies performing comparable functions;

(4) To establish an office at or near the City of Pensacola for the conduct of its affairs;

(5) To acquire, hold, lease and dispose of real and personal property or any interest therein for its authorized purpose;

(6) To plan buildings and improvements, to demolish existing structures, to construct and reconstruct, alter, repair and improve the facilities wherever located;

(7) To acquire in its own name by purchase, grant, devise, gift or lease on such terms and conditions and such manner as it may deem necessary, expedient, or by condemnation except as otherwise herein provided, in accord-

ance with and subject to the state law applicable to condemnation of property for public use, real property or rights or easements therein or franchises necessary or convenient for its purposes and the use of same so long as its existence shall continue and to lease or make contracts with respect to the use or disposal of the same or any part thereof, in any manner deemed by it to be in the best interest of the commission but only for the purposes for which it is created. No property shall be acquired under the provisions of this act upon which any lien or other encumbrance exists, unless at the time said property is so acquired, a sufficient sum of money is to be deposited in trust to pay and redeem such lien or encumbrance; nor shall any property be acquired hereunder by condemnation which is owned by a church, a cemetery association or is presently used as an historical attraction;

(8) To employ and dismiss at pleasure consulting engineers, architects, superintendents or managers, accountants, inspectors and attorneys and such other employees as may be deemed necessary and to prescribe their powers and duties and to fix their compensation;

(9) To draft an historical plan of development for the City of Pensacola and surrounding area and the commission shall have the authority to recommend to the governing body of the City of Pensacola the creation of an historical district or districts which shall include any section or sections of the city containing buildings, landmarks, sites and facilities of historical value, (such facilities having an historical value shall be designated by the commission based on criteria of historical evaluation as established by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, or any other recognized professional historical group) and having an overall atmosphere of architectural or historical distinction, or both;

(10) To acquire from the City of Pensacola or Escambia County, the state, the United States or any state thereof, or any foreign country or colony, any existing property, real or personal now owned by it or hereafter acquired, suitable for the uses of the commission, and to improve, operate and maintain the same for the purposes herein stated, or to act as trustee for any such property under such terms and conditions as the owner may prescribe;

(11) To enter into contracts with the City of Pensacola or Escambia County for the purposes of providing police and fire protection, water, sanitation and other public services deemed necessary or expedient and said municipality and county are authorized to enter into such contracts;

(12) To contract with any agency of the state or federal government and any firm or corporation, the City of Pensacola or the County of Escambia, upon such terms and conditions as the commission finds in its best interest, with respect to the establishment, construction, operation, and financing of the facilities of the commission in or near the City of Pensacola, Escambia County;

(13) To make and enter into all contracts or agreements with private individuals, corporations, organizations, historical societies and others with reference to facilities; and to enter into contracts and agreements with or without competitive bidding, as the commission may determine, which are necessary, expedient or incidental to the performance of its duties or the execution of its powers under this act;

(14) To engage in any lawful business or activity deemed by it necessary or useful in the full exercise of its powers to establish, finance, maintain, and operate the facilities contemplated by this act, including the renting or leasing for revenue of any land, improved or restored real estate or other personal property directly related to carrying out the purposes for which the commission is created;

(15) To fix and collect charges for admission to any of the facilities operated and maintained by the commission under the provisions of this act and to adopt and enforce reasonable rules and regulations to govern the conduct of the visiting public;

(16) To borrow money for any of its authorized purposes and for expenses incidental thereto, including expenses incurred during the period of organization, restoration and construction prior to the operation of the facilities of the commission and to issue negotiable revenue certificates payable solely from revenue for the operation of such facilities and from authorized activities incidental thereto;

(17) To perform all lawful acts necessary and convenient and incident to the effectuating of its function and purpose;

(18) To cooperate and coordinate all of its activities on a permissive basis through any state-wide commission including the Florida Board of Archives and History and to participate in any overall statewide plan of historical development;

(19) To cooperate and coordinate its activities with any national project of historical development such as a national seashore and to coordinate and cooperate with any other agency, state, local or national undertaking historical objectives if the same are not in conflict with the objectives of the commission.

History.—§6, ch. 67-303.

266.107 Powers of governing body of City of Pensacola; Architectural Review Board.—

(1) GOVERNING BODY.—The governing body of the City of Pensacola is authorized:

(a) To establish historical districts;

(b) To name an architectural review board;

(c) To prescribe the procedure for the review of building plans (or for the destruction of a building) of any building which is to be erected, renovated or razed, which is located or to be located within the designated historical district or districts, including rules and governing decisions of the Architectural Review

Board, and the procedure of appeal from decisions of the board;

(d) To adopt such other regulations as are necessary to effect the purposes of §266.106(9);

(e) To utilize its employees in the enforcement and regulation of the provisions of §266.106(9).

(2) ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD; MEMBERSHIP; TERMS; POWERS; EXPENDITURES.—

(a) *Membership.*—The Architectural Review Board shall be composed of the following members:

1. Two members from the Pensacola Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission;

2. The city planner of the City of Pensacola;

3. The chairman of the Pensacola Planning Board;

4. One member-at-large who shall be a resident of Escambia County; and

5. Two members who are members of the American Institute of Architects and whose principal place of business or residence is in Escambia County.

(b) *Terms.*—Memoers shall be appointed for a term of two years except in the case of an appointment to fill a vacancy in which event the appointment shall be for the unexpired term only.

(c) *Powers.*—The Architectural Review Board shall have authority:

1. To approve or disapprove plans for buildings to be erected, renovated or razed which are located, or are to be located, within the historical district or districts. The designation and preservation of buildings and structures within any historical district or districts established under §266.106(9) and the control of the erection, alteration, addition, repair, removal or demolition of new or existing buildings or structures, signs and any such facilities or appurtenances thereto to insure perpetuation of its or their historical character is hereby designated to be a public purpose.

2. To adopt rules for the transaction of its business, the holding of meetings and such other activities as are incident to its function.

(d) *Expenditures.*—The expenditures of the Architectural Review Board shall be within the amounts appropriated for its purpose by the city through its governing body.

History.—§6, ch. 67-303.

266.108 Appropriation.—There is hereby appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars out of the general revenue fund of the state to be used by the commission in defraying part of the cost incurred by it in carrying out the purposes of this act. The board of county commissioners of Escambia County and the City of Pensacola are hereby authorized to appropriate such funds as may be available and the commission is hereby authorized to accept contributions from the United States or any agency thereof, individuals, organizations, societies or groups in the furtherance of the purposes of the commission.

History.—§7, ch. 67-303.

CHAPTER 265

MEMORIALS

265.13 Stephen Foster memorial commission created; terms and compensation; state treasurer ex officio treasurer.
265.14 Commission may accept donations and borrow money; appropriation.
265.15 Commission to keep permanent records; powers and duties.
265.151 Stephen Foster memorial; acquisition and construction of building and other facilities authorized.
265.18 Acceptance of deed authorized.

265.13 Stephen Foster memorial commission created; terms and compensation; state treasurer ex officio treasurer.—A commission composed of five members, citizens and residents of the state, known and designated as "The Stephen Foster memorial commission" is created, the members of which shall be appointed by the governor for respective terms of four years, and whose only compensation shall be the honor of such service. Members shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. The state treasurer is ex officio treasurer of the Stephen Foster memorial commission, and shall have custody of all its funds, to be kept in a special fund or account for the use of the commission.

History.—§1, ch. 19243, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 1748(1); §12, ch. 63-400.
cf.—§692.13 Exemption of Stephen Foster Memorial.

265.14 Commission may accept donations and borrow money; appropriation.—

(1) The Stephen Foster memorial commission may accept, receive and hold in trust, for the state, gifts, gratuities, and donations of money and other property, to be used, if and when a sufficient amount is received, to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of Stephen Collins Foster, at White Springs, Florida, on the banks of the Suwannee river, and the same are appropriated for the purposes herein expressed.

(2) The Stephen Foster memorial commission may do whatever is necessary to build, construct, and erect said memorial. It may enter into such contracts and acquire such property as may be necessary to erect and maintain said memorial.

(3) The Stephen Foster memorial commission may cooperate with the United States government, or any agency thereof, on any project or projects leading to the erection and maintenance of said memorial. The Stephen Foster memorial commission may borrow money in accordance with any self liquidating plan that it may deem feasible and advantageous, and may issue mortgage revenue certificates or debentures therefor, and sell the same for the purpose of carrying out the intention of §§265.13-265.15, and may pledge as security for the payment thereof any and all revenues and income to be derived and obtained from the operation of such memorial, or such portion thereof as may be deemed sufficient, after all operating costs have been paid, and shall set aside, annually, a sinking fund for the payment of interest on said certificates or debentures and the principal thereof at the maturity of same.

(4) Said certificates shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per cent per annum, and shall be a lien, only upon the property of the said Stephen Foster memorial commission, and shall in no wise be held, deemed nor considered to be an obligation of the state. The said Stephen Foster memorial commission is further authorized to accept grants and loans from the public works administration or any other agency of the United States government authorized to make such grants and loans for the purposes hereinabove mentioned and described.

History.—§2, ch. 19243, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 1748(2); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §6, ch. 65-420.

265.15 Commission to keep permanent records; powers and duties.—

(1) The Stephen Foster memorial commission shall keep permanent records of its acts and doings and may provide, by resolution or other appropriate action, for the carrying out and performing of the duties and powers granted it by the terms of §§265.13-265.15.

(2) The Stephen Foster memorial commission may build, erect, and construct said memorial in accordance with the plans and specifications to be made, selected and approved by it; improve, landscape, beautify, and plant parks, lots and grounds which they may acquire for the site of said memorial and enclose the same; maintain, keep, beautify and improve said memorial and grounds; and provide for the maintenance and up-keep of said memorial and grounds, and do any other act and thing necessary or convenient toward the building, erecting, beautifying and protecting said memorial and grounds; employ caretakers and such other persons as they deem necessary or convenient for said purposes; charge fees and admissions to the public for the privilege of visiting and viewing the memorial and grounds and use such fees and admission charges for the purposes of said sections.

History.—§3, ch. 19243, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 1748(2a); §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

265.151 Stephen Foster memorial; acquisition and construction of building and other facilities authorized.—

(1) The board of commissioners of state institutions is hereby authorized to acquire and construct buildings and facilities to be used by the Stephen Foster memorial commission, including an auditorium and museum, such

other buildings as may be required by the Stephen Foster memorial commission, parking facilities, necessary equipment, furnishings and utilities, and such other facilities as may be required for use in connection therewith. The Stephen Foster memorial commission is hereby authorized to acquire, by gift, grant, donation, lease or purchase, necessary rights of way for purposes of access to the memorials, buildings and other facilities operated by the Stephen Foster memorial commission.

(2) The board of commissioners of state institutions and the Stephen Foster memorial commission are hereby authorized to acquire and construct the buildings, lands and other facilities referred to in subsection (1) by means of a lease-purchase agreement with the Florida development commission and to pay rentals pursuant to such lease-purchase agreement in an amount necessary to retire bonds or revenue certificates issued to finance the acquisition and construction of said buildings, lands and other facilities. The Florida development commission is hereby authorized to issue bonds or revenue certificates, subject to approval of the state board of administration as to fiscal sufficiency and further subject to approval by the bond review board, in an amount necessary to finance the acquisition and construction of such buildings, lands and other facilities, and to pledge for the payment and retirement of such bonds or revenue certificates the rentals to be paid under such lease purchase agreement. The Stephen Foster memorial commission may pledge as security for the payment of such rentals any and all revenues and income derived and obtained from any memorial, auditorium, museum or other revenue or income producing facility operated by the Stephen Foster memorial commission, or such portion thereof as may be deemed sufficient, or such funds as may be appropriated to the Stephen Foster memorial commission by the legislature for such purpose. Provided, however, that two hundred twenty-eight thousand dollars of said any and all revenues and income, other than general revenue appropriations, shall in each biennium beginning July 1, 1967, be budgeted for operations and only the excess in revenues and income over and above this amount may be pledged to retire any indebtedness.

History.—§1, ch. 65-306.

265.18 Acceptance of deed authorized.—The commissioners of state institutions of the state may accept a deed from the City of Tampa to the forty-five acre site on Davis Island in the City of Tampa.

History.—§3, ch. 18145, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 1748(5).

CHAPT 69-1287

An act creating the Old Island Restoration Commission of the City of Key West, Florida; providing for the membership of said commission and the filling of vacancies thereon; declaring vacancies on said commission under certain circumstances; providing for organization and regular meetings of said commission; defining the purpose of said commission as the preservation of buildings of architectural and historical value in a certain area in said city, and defining said area; authorizing the City Commission of the City of Key West, Florida to grant certain powers and duties to said commission to carry out the provisions of this act; declaring the provisions of this act to be a public purpose, and authorizing said City Commission to purchase and acquire certain buildings in said area defined herein; providing that plans for the construction, repairing, repainting, alteration, remodeling or demolishing of any buildings or additions to buildings in said area defined herein be submitted to the Old Island Restoration Commission for approval, and authorizing said commission to report its recommendations to the Public Service Director of the City of Key West, Florida for action in accordance with the provisions of this act; pro-

viding that if any applicant for permit required under the provisions of this act refuses to comply with action taken by said Old Island Restoration Commission or said Public Service Director, or if said Public Service Director disagrees with the action of said commission, the City Commission of said city shall, after hearing, effect reasonable compliance with the provisions of this act; providing for the regulation of signs in the area of said city defined in this act; providing for the submission of application for sign permits to said Old Island Restoration Commission for approval in conformity with the provisions of this act; declaring violations of this act to be misdemeanors and providing a penalty for same; repealing all laws and parts of laws, whether general, special or local, in conflict with this act, to the extent of such conflict; declaring the legislative intention as to the repealing of this act by any act passed at the regular session of the Legislature in 1969, or any future session of the Legislature; and providing when this act shall take effect.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. There is hereby created a commission to be known as the Old Island Restoration Commission of the City of Key West, Florida, to be composed of five (5) members, all of whom shall be citizens of the City of Key West, Florida. The

members of said Old Island Restoration Commission shall be appointed by the Mayor of said city as follows: one from a list of two persons recommended by the Key West Art and Historical Society; two from a list of four persons recommended by the Old Island Restoration Foundation, Inc.; one from a list of two persons recommended by the Historical Research Department of the Monroe County Library; and one local qualified architect. Whenever the term of a member of said commission appointed from such lists expires or a vacancy otherwise occurs, the Mayor of said city shall appoint a successor for the unexpired term from a list selected by the body which made the original selection as aforesaid. Each of the members of said commission shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year, and shall serve without compensation. Members shall continue to hold office until their successors have been appointed and qualified. If a member of said commission is absent from three (3) consecutive commission meetings without excuse, his seat on said commission shall be vacant, and a successor shall be appointed in the manner set forth for filling other vacancies. The commission, when appointed, shall immediately hold an organizational meeting and elect a chairman, secretary and any other necessary officers. Thereafter, the commission shall hold regular monthly meetings on the second Monday of each month in the City Commission Chambers in the City Hall, Key West, Florida. The secretary of said commission shall record the minutes of said meeting, and file a copy of such minutes in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Key West, Florida.

Section 2. The said Old Island Restoration Commission shall have for its purpose the preservation of such buildings in the hereinafter described area to be known as the Old Section of the City of Key West, Florida, as in the opinion of said commission shall be deemed to have architectural and historical value, and which buildings should be preserved for the benefit of the people of the City of Key West, Florida and the State of Florida, and to that end said commission shall be given such powers and duties as the City Commission of the City of Key West, Florida shall deem fit and necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Section 3. The Old Section of the City of Key West, Florida is hereby defined to comprise all that area within the city limits of the City of Key West, Florida contained within the following boundaries:

Commencing on the center line of Front Street, projected to the waters of the harbor, and running thence in a Westerly direction along the center line of Front Street to where it intersects the center line of Simonton Street; thence at right angles in a Southerly direction along the center line of Simonton Street to where it intersects the center line of Greene Street; thence at right angles in an Easterly direction along the center line of Greene Street to where it intersects the center line of Elizabeth Street; thence at right angles in a Southerly direction along the center line of Elizabeth Street to

where it intersects the center line of Caroline Street; thence at right angles in an Easterly direction along the center line of Caroline Street to where it intersects the center line of Grinnell Street; thence at right angles in a Southerly direction along the center line of Grinnell Street to where it intersects the center line of James Street; thence at right angles in an Easterly direction along the center line of James Street to where it intersects the center line of Frances Street; thence at right angles in a Southerly direction along the center line of Frances Street to where it intersects the center line of Eaton Street; thence at right angles in an Easterly direction along the center line of Eaton Street to where it intersects the center line of White Street; thence at right angles in a Southerly direction along the center line of White Street to where it intersects the center line of Angela Street; thence at right angles in a Westerly direction along the center line of Angela Street to where it intersects the center lines of Margaret Street and Passover Lane; thence at right angles in a Southwesterly direction along the center line of Passover Lane to where it intersects the center line of Windsor Lane; thence at right angles in a Northwesterly direction along the center line of Windsor Lane to where it intersects the center lines of Elizabeth and Angela

Streets; thence at an angle in a Westerly direction along the center line of Angela Street to where it intersects the center line of Whitehead Street; thence at right angles in a Northerly direction along the center line of Whitehead Street to where it intersects the center line of Southard Street; thence at right angles in a Westerly direction along the center line of Southard Street to where it intersects the center line of Thomas Street; thence at right angles in a Northerly direction along the center line of Thomas Street to where it intersects the center line of Fleming Street; thence at right angles in an Easterly direction along the center line of Fleming Street to where it intersects the center line of Whitehead Street; thence at right angles in a Northerly direction along the center line of Whitehead Street to where it intersects the center line of Greene Street; thence at right angles in a Westerly direction along the center line of Greene Street to where it intersects the center line of Front Street; thence at an angle in a Northeasterly direction along the center line of Front Street to where it intersects the Northerly boundary line of the U.S. Coast Guard property, extended in a Southeasterly direction to said center line; thence in a Northwesterly direction at an angle along a line extended from said intersection in a Northwesterly direction, to the waters of the Gulf;

thence meandering the shoreline of Squares 3, 2 and 1 as shown on William A. Whitehead's map of the City of Key West, delineated in February, 1829, back to the point of beginning; EXCLUDING THEREFROM any property owned by the United States Government, and those three (3) blocks of Duval Street lying between Eaton and Angela Streets, BUT NOT EXCLUDING THEREFROM any property owned by St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Key West, Florida.

Section 4. The preservation of the buildings in the above defined Old Section of Key West, Florida, having architectural and historical value, is hereby declared to be a public purpose and the City of Key West, Florida is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase or expropriation or otherwise such buildings and other structures in said section of said city as the Old Island Restoration Commission may recommend to the City Commission.

Section 5. Hereafter and for the public welfare and in order that the quaint and distinctive character of the Old Section of the City of Key West, Florida may not be injuriously affected, and in order that the value to the community of those buildings having architectural and historical worth may not be impaired, and in order that a reasonable degree of control may be exercised over the architecture of private and semi-public buildings erected on or abutting the public streets or alleys of said Old Section, before the commencement of any work in the erection of

any new building, or the repairing, repainting, alteration, remodeling or demolishing of any existing building, any portion of which is to front on any public street or alley in the Old Section, application by the owner for a permit therefor must be made to the Old Island Restoration Commission, accompanied by the full plans and specifications thereof, so far as they relate to the proposed appearance, color, texture or materials and architectural design of the exterior, including the front, sides, rear and roof of said building, alterations or additions or any out-buildings, party wall, courtyard, fence or other dependency thereof, and said commission shall upon due consideration report thereon promptly its recommendations, including such changes, if any, as in its judgment are reasonably necessary to comply with the requirements of this act, by sending the same in writing to the Public Service Director of the City of Key West, Florida, with said application and documents, and if the same are found by said Public Service Director to comply reasonably with the requirements of this act, and if said application and intended work shall conform also to all other regulations, ordinances and laws of the City of Key West, Florida, then said Public Service Director shall issue promptly the permit for said work, and indicate on said permit the extent and nature of the work to be performed thereunder. Said Public Service Director shall promptly stop any work attempted to be done without or contrary to said permit, and shall promptly prosecute any person, firm or corporation and their agents responsible for such violation of this act or engaged in such violation. If the appli-

cant shall refuse to accede to said reasonable changes recommended by said Old Island Restoration Commission, or if said commission shall disapprove any application, or if the Public Service Director finds that the recommendations of said commission do not comply reasonably with the requirements of this act, the said Public Service Director shall promptly, within five (5) days, forward such matters with his written comments to the City Commission for such action as in its judgment shall be necessary, and after notice and affording an opportunity to the applicant and to said Old Island Restoration Commission and other protesting parties to be heard, shall effect reasonable compliance with said recommendations and/or this act, provided that any officer or authorized agent of said commission shall exercise concurrent or independent powers with the Public Service Director in prosecuting violations of this act and stopping any work attempted to be done without or contrary to the permits required by this act.

Section 6. For the public welfare and other purposes stated in Section 5 of this act, no sign, as defined herein, shall be displayed in the Old Section of the City of Key West, Florida until a permit shall first have been applied therefor to the Old Island Restoration Commission and issued in accordance with Section 5 of this act, but no permit shall be required in the case of theatres or commercial establishments changing the bill in their acts and features, or the nature of their commodities and wares and price thereof, on established and approved frames. Existing hotels having a room capacity of fifty (50) rooms or

architectural or historic value shall be allowed to maintain such displays as are permitted by law to establishments of this nature in other sections of said city.

Section 7. (a) No sign of any character shall be displayed in the Old Section unless such sign advertises a bona fide business conducted in or on the said premises; provided that not exceeding fifty per centum (50%) of the area of such sign may be used to advertise products or commodities actually sold on the premises.

(b) Any sign displayed which no longer advertises a bona fide business conducted upon the premises as specified in the paragraph above shall, upon notification by the Old Island Restoration Commission or its agent (who is hereby specifically authorized to so proceed), to be taken down, removed or obliterated within five (5) days of such notification, and failure to so comply on the part of the owner, occupant, agent or person having the beneficial use of any building or premises upon which said sign may be found shall be subject to the penalty provided herein.

(c) The display of signs of a miscellaneous character visible from the public streets, highways, alleys, etc., within the Old Section of the City of Key West, Florida as defined herein, except as otherwise provided in this act, and according to the rules and regulations as herein provided for, is prohibited.

Section 8. All applications for permits to display signs within the meaning of these regulations within the Old Section of

...West, Florida shall be submitted to the Old Island Restoration Commission for approval before a permit therefor may be issued, in conformity with Section 5 of this act.

Section 9. Any person, official, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100.00), or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ninety (90) days, or both, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction, and the continued violation shall be and constitute a separate offense under this act for each and every day such violation of any provision shall continue and shall be punishable as herein provided, provided that any officer or authorized agent of the Old Island Restoration Commission shall exercise concurrent or independent powers with the Public Service Director of the City of Key West, Florida in prosecuting violations of this act, and stopping any work attempted to be done without or contrary to the permits required by this act.

Section 10. All laws and parts of laws, whether general, special or local, particularly Chapter 65-1773, Laws of Florida, Acts of the Legislature Year 1965, and any ordinances of the City of Key West, Florida, in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 11. It is hereby declared to be the intention of the Legislature that this act shall not be deemed repealed by the passage of any act, whether general, special or local, at this regular session of the Legislature, or at any future session of

the Legislature, unless the act seeking the repeal of this act shall specifically refer to this act.

Section 12. This act shall take effect immediately upon its becoming a law.

1552

Became a law without the Governor's approval.
JUN 29 1969
Filed in Office Secretary of State

SB 1113

By Senator Horne

May 5, 1970

A bill to be entitled

AN ACT creating the Tallahassee Board of Historic Preservation; declaring its purpose and functions; providing for the appointment, terms of office, bonding and payment of the expenses of its members; describing the powers and duties of said Board; providing for the establishment of Historical Districts and an Architectural Review Board for same; providing for the right of eminent domain; providing for an appropriation; and for the coordination of activities with a State Division of Archives and History; and providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, Tallahassee has served as territorial and state capitol of Florida since shortly after its acquisition by the United States, and

WHEREAS, Tallahassee became the site of many imposing antebellum structures and the center of political and cultural life in north central Florida during the halcyon days of the Old South, and

WHEREAS, regular Confederate troops, aided by local militia and cadets from Florida Seminary (now Florida State University) were able to defeat an invading Union force during the Civil War and prevent the capture of the capitol for the duration of the war, and

WHEREAS, Tallahassee's magnificant trees and splendid gardens have provided all visitors to the

city with a rare sense of serenity and an awareness of the bounty of nature, and

WHEREAS, much of the architectual and historic charm, as well as the natural beauty of Tallahassee are threatened, and

WHEREAS, these things which make up the charm of Tallahassee are deserving of preservation, restoration, reconstruction and maintenance for the benefit of all Floridians, and

WHEREAS, the preservation, restoration, reconstruction and maintenance of Tallahassee's historic structures and landmarks are important to an understanding of the history of Florida and of this nation,

NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. There is hereby created within the department of state the Tallahassee Board of Historic Preservation, a body corporate, the purpose and function of which shall be to acquire, restore, preserve, maintain, reconstruct, reproduce and operate for the use, benefit, education, recreation, enjoyment and general welfare of the people of this state and nation, certain ancient or historic landmarks, sites, cemeteries, graves, military works, monuments, locations, remains, buildings and other objects of historical or antiquarian interest of the City of Tallahassee, Florida, and surrounding areas. The selection for acquisition, restoration, preservation, maintenance, reconstruction, reproduction

and operation shall be made by the Board based on criteria of historical evaluation as established by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Section 2. *Definitions.* Unless otherwise clearly indicated, the following words when used in this act shall mean:

(1) "Board" shall mean the Tallahassee Board of Historic Preservation.

(2) "Facilities" shall include historic sites, objects and landmarks for exhibition owned, leased, managed or operated by the Board.

Section 3. The Board shall consist of seven(7) members to be appointed by the Secretary of State not later than thirty (30) days after the effective date of this act. Members of the original Board shall be appointed for terms as follows:

Two (2) for two (2) years; two(2) for three (3) years; and three (3) for four (4) years, and thereafter, members shall be appointed for four (4) year terms except for appointments to fill vacancies for unexpired terms in which event the appointment shall be for the unexpired term only.

Board members shall possess an active interest in the historical aspects of Tallahassee and the surrounding area, and at least four (4) members of said Board shall be residents of the County of Leon. The members of the Board, including the Chairman, shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be entitled to be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties as members of the Board, subject

to the provisions and limitations of Section 112.061, Florida Statutes. Each member shall give a surety bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00), executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this State, payable to the Secretary of State and his successors in office, and conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties; the cost of each such bond to be borne by the Board.

Section 4. Within fifteen (15) days after the appointment of its membership and annually thereafter, the Board shall hold an organizational meeting at which it shall elect from its membership a chairman, a vice-chairman, and secretary-treasurer. No business shall be transacted by the Board except at a regular or specially called meeting at which a quorum is present and the minutes thereof recorded. Permanent records shall be maintained which shall reflect all official transactions of the Board.

Section 5. The State Treasurer shall be the ex-officio treasurer of the Board and shall have the custody of all its funds to be kept in a special account. All receipts and disbursements of the Board shall be handled subject to the same laws, rules and regulations as other State funds are handled.

Section 6. The Board shall be the governing body and have the power to

(1) Adopt a seal and alter the same at pleasure;

(2) To contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued and to plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity;

(3) To exercise any power not in conflict with the Constitution of the State or United States which is usually possessed by private corporations or public agencies performing comparable functions;

(4) To establish an office at or near City of Tallahassee for the conduct of its affairs;

(5) To acquire, hold, lease and dispose of real and personal property or any interest therein for its authorized purpose;

(6) To plan buildings and improvements, to demolish existing structures, to construct and reconstruct, alter, repair and improve the facilities wherever located;

(7) To acquire in its own name by purchase, grant, devise, gift or lease on such terms and conditions and such manner as it may deem necessary, expedient, or by condemnation except as otherwise herein provided, in accordance with and subject to the state law applicable to condemnation of property for public use, real property or rights or easements therein or franchises necessary or convenient for its purposes and the use of same so long as its existence shall continue and to lease or make contracts with respect to the use or disposal of the same or any part thereof, in any manner deemed by it to be in the best interest of the Board but only for the pruposes for which it is created. No property shall be acquired under the provisions of this act upon which any lien or other encumbrance exists, unless at the time said property is so acquired, a sufficient sum of money is to be deposited in trust to pay and

redeem such lien or encumbrance; nor shall any property be acquired hereunder by condemnation which is owned by a church, a cemetery association or is presently used as a historical attraction;

(8) To employ and dismiss at pleasure consulting engineers, architects, superintendents or managers, accountants, inspectors and attorneys and such other employees as may be deemed necessary and to prescribe their powers and duties and to fix their compensation;

(9) To draft a Historical Plan of Development for the City of Tallahassee and surrounding area and the Board shall have the authority to recommend to the governing bodies of the County of Leon and the City of Tallahassee the creation of a historical district or districts which shall include any section or sections of the County containing buildings, landmarks, sites and facilities of historical and/or architectural value, (such facilities having a historical and/or architectural value shall be designated by the Board based on criteria of historical evaluation as established by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, or any other recognized professional historical group) and having an overall atmosphere of architectural or historical distinction, or both.

The governing bodies of the County of Leon and the City of Tallahassee are hereby authorized to establish such historical district or districts and is empowered to name an Architectural Review Board with the following membership, duties and powers:

A. The Architectural Review Board shall be composed of the following members:

(1) Two (2) members from the Tallahassee Historical Restoration and Preservation Council;

(2) The Executive Director of the Leon County-Tallahassee Joint Planning Commission and the Chairman of such Planning Commission.

(3) One (1) member-at-large who shall be a resident of Leon County.

(4) Two (2) members who are members of the American Institute of Architects and whose principal place of business or residence is in Leon County.

Members shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years except in the case of an appointment to fill a vacancy in which event the appointment shall be for the unexpired term only.

B. It shall be the duty of the Board to approve or disapprove plans for buildings to be erected, renovated or razed which are located, or are to be located within the historical district or districts.

C. The governing bodies of the County of Leon and the City of Tallahassee shall prescribe the procedure for the review of building plans (or for the destruction of a building) of any building which is to be erected, renovated or razed, which is located or to be located within the designated historical district or districts, including rules and governing decisions of the Architectural Review Board, and the procedure of appeal from decisions of the Board.

D. The governing bodies of the County of Leon and the City of Tallahassee may adopt such other regulations as are necessary to effect the purposes of Section 6, Sub-paragraph (9).

E. The Architectural Review Board shall have the power to adopt rules for the transaction of its business, the holding of meetings and such other activities as are incident to its function.

F. The governing bodies of the County of Leon and the City of Tallahassee shall have the authority to utilize its employees in the enforcement and regulation of the provisions of Section 6, Sub-paragraph (9).

G. The expenditures of the Architectural Review Board shall be within the amounts appropriated for its purpose by the City through its governing body.

H. The designation and preservation of buildings and structures within any historical district or districts established under Section 6, Sub-paragraph (9), and the control of the erection, alternation, addition, repair, removal or demolition of new or existing buildings or structures, signs and any such facilities, and/or appurtenances thereto, to insure perpetuation of its or their historical character and is hereby designated to be a public purpose.

(10) To acquire from the City of Tallahassee or Leon County, the State of Florida, the United States or any state thereof, or any foreign country or colony, any existing property, real or personal now owned by it or hereafter acquired, suitable for the uses of the Board, and to improve, operate and maintain the same for the purposes herein stated, or to act as trustee for any such property under such terms and conditions as the owner may prescribe;

(11) To enter into contracts with the City of

Tallahassee or Leon County for the purposes of providing police and fire protection, water, sanitation and other public services deemed necessary or expedient and said municipality and county are authorized to enter into such contracts;

(12) To contract with any agency of the State of Florida or federal government and any firm or corporation, the City of Tallahassee or the County of Leon, upon such terms and conditions as the Board finds in its best interest, with respect to the establishment, construction, operation, and financing of the facilities of the Board in or near the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida;

(13) To make and enter into all contracts or agreements with private individuals, corporations, organizations, historical societies and others with reference to facilities; and to enter into contracts and agreements with or without competitive bidding, as the Board may determine, which are necessary, expedient or incidental to the performance of its duties or the execution of its powers under this act;

(14) To engage in any lawful business or activity deemed by it necessary or useful in the full excercise of its powers to establish, finance, maintain, and operate the facilities contemplated by this act, including the renting or leasing for revenue of any land, improved or restored real estate or other personal property directly related to carrying out the purposes for which the Board is created;

(15) To fix and collect charges for admission to any of the facilities operated and maintained by the Board under the provisions of this act and to adopt and enforce reasonable rules and regulations to govern the conduct of the visiting public;

(16) To borrow money for any of its authorized purposes and for expenses incidental thereto, including expenses incurred during the the period of organization, restoration and construction prior to the operation of the facilities of the Board and to issue negotiable revenue certificates payable solely from revenue for the operation of such facilities and from authorized activities incidental thereto;

(17) To perform all lawful acts necessary and convenient and incident to the effectuating of its function and purpose;

(18) To cooperate and coordinate all of its activities on a permissive basis through any statewide commission including the Division of Archives, History and Records Management and to participate in any overall statewide plan of historical development;

(19) To cooperate and coordinate its activities with any national project of historical development such as a national seashore and to coordinate and cooperate with any other agency, state, local or national undertaking historical objectives if the same are not in conflict with the objectives of the Board.

Section 7. There is hereby appropriated the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00) out

of the general revenue fund of the state to be used by the Board in defraying part of the cost incurred by it in carrying out the purposes of this act. The Board of County Commissioners of Leon County and the City of Tallahassee are hereby authorized to appropriate such funds as may be available and the Board is hereby authorized to accept contributions from the United States or any agency thereof, individuals, organizations, societies or groups in the furtherance of the purposes of the Board.

Section 8. It is declared to be the legislative intent if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or provision of this act is held to be invalid, the remainder of this act shall not be affected.

Section 9. This act shall take effect September 1, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU SUMMARY

Creates the Tallahassee Board of Historic Preservation to function as a preservation unit for objects of historical and antiquarian interest in the Tallahassee area. Provides definitions. Provides procedure for membership selection and terms of office. Requires a $5,000 surety bond from each board member. Requires the State Treasurer to be the ex-officio treasurer. Makes the Board the governing body and gives it certain powers.

Authorizes an architectural Review Board and lists its membership, duties and powers. Authorizes creation of historical districts. Appropriates $200,000 from General Revenue Fund. Authorizes the Board to accept any contribution.

shall have power to make necessary regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or this state or the sanitary code, for the government of parks, bathing beaches, waterways, recreation areas and the like owned and operated by the county. Such regulations shall be recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the board and shall be promulgated by posting copies thereof at the courthouse for four consecutive weeks or by publication once each week in a newspaper published in the county for the same period.

(2) Such regulations shall be enforced as are the criminal laws. Violation thereof shall be a misdemeanor.

History.—§1, ch. 28036, 1953.

125.47 County historical commission; creation; members.—

(1) The county commissioners are hereby authorized to create a historical commission for their particular county. Such commission shall be known as the county historical commission. It shall consist of not more than ten members, or fewer than five members, all of whom except one shall be selected by the county commissioners. The clerk of circuit court of such county shall be a member of the historical commission and shall be its secretary. One or more members of the board of county commissioners may also be selected to serve on the historical commission.

(2) In selecting citizens to serve on the historical commission the board of county commissioners shall consider the interest of such citizens in the history and cultural lore and development of the county.

(3) The chairman of the county historical commission shall be named by the county commissioners. The members of the historical commission shall receive no compensation, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 28306, 1953; (3) §19, ch. 63-400.

125.48 County historical commission; meetings; county historian.—As soon as practicable after said commission has been created by appropriate action of the board of county commissioners the said commission shall meet at an appropriate place and shall arrange a time for holding regular meetings of the commission, and for such other meetings as shall be necessary and it may adopt such rules of organization and procedure as it may deem necessary and determine the duties of its members and employees. The commission may, when necessary, appoint a clerk to be known as "county historian."

History—§3, ch. 28306, 1953.

125.49 County historical commission; duties.—It shall be the duty of such commission to collect, arrange, record and preserve historical material and data, including books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, family histories, U. S. census records, papers and other objects and material illustrative of and relating to the history of such county and of Florida; to procure and preserve narratives of the early pioneers, their exploits, perils, privations and achievements; to collect material of every description relative to the history of its Indian tribes and wars, and relative to its soldiers, its schools and its churches.

History.—§4, ch. 28306, 1953.

125.50 County historical commission; power to mark historical locations.—Such commission may upon its own initiative or upon petition of municipalities or historical societies, mark by proper monuments, tablets or markers, the location of forts, Indian mounds or other places in such county where historical events have occurred.

History.—§5, ch. 28306, 1953.

125.51 Recording historical data.—The clerk of the circuit court of such county, shall file and record, without charge, in a book or books which shall be furnished such clerk by the said board of county commissioners all such historical material and data that said commission may direct to be filed and recorded.

History.—§6, ch. 28306, 1953.

125.52 Expenses of commission from county funds; limitation.—The board of county commissioners is hereby authorized to pay the expenses of such commission out of the general fund of the county, but such expenses shall not at any time exceed three thousand dollars per annum for counties with 200,000 population, or more, and fifteen hundred dollars for counties with less population.

History.—§7, ch. 28306, 1953.

125.53 Repository for findings, collections, etc., of commission.—The board of county commissioners is hereby authorized to provide suitable and adequate space as a repository for the findings, collections and other material of the said historical commission.

History.—§8, ch. 28306, 1953.

125.54 Watershed protection and flood prevention; county contribution for federal survey.—The county commissions of the several counties may, and are authorized to, contribute county funds, where necessary to insure complete coverage, toward a survey being conducted by the federal government pursuant to public law 566, as amended, known as the watershed protection and flood prevention act.

History.—§1, ch. 57-414.

125.55 Authority to accept contributions for roads outside municipalities.—The boards of county commissioners are authorized to accept materials or financial contributions for the construction or repair of streets and roads outside of municipalities where the condition of said streets and roads is critical and the county is unable to construct or repair the same due to other commitments of county equipment.

History.—§1, ch. 59-433.

125.56 Adoption of building code; inspection fees; inspectors; etc.—

(1) The board of county commissioners of

APPENDIX K

HISTORICAL CLASSIFICATION

1. Historical Significance to Florida or Nation Area

- Area protected by a Historic Memorial, designated by The State Legislature
- Area preserved or maintained by an historical organization as an ancient landmark or property of historical or antiquarian interest.
- Area designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Area designated as a National Park (with historic associations).
- Area designated as a State Park (with historic associations).
- Area designated as a town park or town common (with historic associations).
- Area designated as a burial ground or any tract of land which has been for more than one hundred years used as a burial place.
- Historic District.
- Group of buildings or site related to historical development, person, event significant in the history of the State or Nation.
- Archaeological or geological area significant to State or Nation.

Structure

- Structure or site protected as an Historic Memorial, designated by the State Legislature.
- Structure or site protected as a National Historic Landmark.
- Structure within area designated as a National Park or State Park.
- Structure owned, preserved and maintained by any historical organization as an ancient landmark or as property of historical or antiquarian interest.
- Structure or site related to historical development, person or event significant in the history of State or Nation.
- Structure that is of some historical significance by itself and is within an area historically significant to State or Nation.

2. Historical Significance to Town Area

- Group of buildings or site related to historical development, person or event significant in the history of town.
- Archaeological or geological area significant to town.

Structure
- Structure or site related to historical development, person or event significant in history of town.
- Structure or site that is of some historical significance by itself and is within an area historically significant to town.

3. Historical Significance, slight
Area
- Slight significance.
Structure
- Slight significance.

4. Historical Significance, None
Area
- Researched but not significant.
Structure
- Researched but not significant.

5. Historical Significance not determined.
- Historical information imcomplete or not recorded.

APPENDIX L

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

1. Architectural Significance to Florida or Nation

Area

- Area protected as a Historic Memorial, designated by the State Legislature.
- Area designated as a National Historic Landmark.
- Area preserved or maintained by an historical organization as an ancient landmark or property of historical or antiquarian interest.
- Historic District.
- Outstanding group of related buildings, illustrative of an architectural period or development.
- Outstanding example of landscape architecture.

Structure

- Work or great architect or builder.
- Great work of minor architect or builder.
- Outstanding example of an architectural style.
- Rare survivor of an architectural style.
- Early example of an architectural detail or construction technique.
- Noteworthy architectural curiousity.
- Outstanding example of earlier commercial, industrial or institutional building.
- Structure with outstanding architectural landscape.
- Structure that is of some architectural significance by itself and is within an area that is architecturally significant to Commonwealth or Nation
- Structure protected as an Historical Memorial, designated by the State Legislature.
- Structure designated as a National Historic Landmark.

2. Architectural Significance to Town

Area

- Groups of typical or related buildings in their original settings, preserving enough of the historical surroundings to maintain the atmosphere of an earlier time.
- Outstanding landscape architecture important to town.

Structure

- Outstanding example of an architectural style (town).
- Rare survivor of an architectural style (town).
- The outstanding example of an earlier commercial, industrial or institutional building (town).
- Structure that is of some architectural significance by itself and is within an area architecturally significant to town.

3. Architectural Significance, but not unique

Area

- Not unique to town, but noteworthy because it maintains an atmosphere of an earlier time.

Structure

- Not unique to town, but noteworthy because it is a survivor of an earlier architectural period.

4. Architectural Significance, None

Area

- Architectural integrity has deteriorated by numerous changes in design.
- Not significant.

Structure

- Not architecturally noteworthy, and not within an area of architectural significance to town.

5. Significance not determined

- Architectural information incomplete or not recorded.

APPENDIX M

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

1. Archaeological Significance to State or Nation

Area

- Area protected by a Florida Historic Marker, designated by the Bureau of Historic Preservation.
- Area preserved or maintained by an historical or archaeological organization as an ancient landmark or property of archaeological interest.
- Area designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Area designated as a National Park (with archaeological associations).
- Area designated as a State Park (with archaeological associations.)
- Area designated as city or county park (with archaeological associations).
- Area determined to be an indian burial ground
- Group of sites related to historical development, person, event significant in the history of the state or nation.
- Archaeological or geological area significant to state or nation.

Structure or Object

- Structure or object protected by a Florida Historic Marker.
- Structure or object protected as a National Historic Landmark.
- Structure or object within area designated as a National Park or State Park.
- Structure or object owned, preserved and maintained by any historical or archaeological organization as an ancient landmark or as property of archaeological interest.
- Structure or object related to historical development, person or event significant in the history of state or nation.
- Structure or object that is of some archaeological significance by itself and is within an area historically significant to state or nation.

2. Historical Significance to County or Town

Area

- Group of sites related to historical development, person or event significant in the history of county or town.
- Archaeological or geological area significant to town.

Structure or Object

- Structure or object related to historical development, person or event significant in history of county or town.
- Structure or object that is of some historical significance by itself and is within an area historically significant to county or town.

3. Historical Significance, slight

Area

- Slight significance.

Structure or Object

- Slight significance.

4. Historical Significance, None

Area

- Researched but not significant

Structure or Object

- Researched but not significant

5. Historical Significance not determined

- Historical information incomplete or not recorded.

FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Site No.....

Site Name.....

Photo Nos.....

Location .....

.....

.....Recorded on .....

Owner .....Address.....

Local history.....

Plowing history..... Vegetation .....

Type of soil..... Erosion .....

Part of Sec.___ _____Sec._____Twn.____Rng.____Long_____Lat._____

Remarks:

Sketch Map

Show relationship to nearby sites, access roads, streams, and major landmarks.

RECORD OF MATERIALS

Collected by survey .....

.....

.....Acc. No.....

Subsequent Collections

Collector .....Date..... Acc. No.....

Collector .....Date..... Acc. No.....

Collector .....Date..... Acc. No.....

Private Collections

Owner ..... Address .....

Type of Material .....

.....

.....Photo No. .....

Excavation Record

Supervisor .....Date..... Acc. No.....

Supervisor .....Date..... Acc. No.....

Published Record

.....

.....

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Preliminary Classification .....

.....

Subsequent Observations .....

.....

.....

.....

APPENDIX M-4

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

CONTRACT FOR EXPLORATION

No._____

THIS CONTRACT, made and entered into this_____day of _____, between the DEPARTMENT OF STATE, DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT, hereinafter called the DEPARTMENT, party of the first part, and_____

_____

hereinafter called EXPLORER, party of the second part (including singular or collective):

WITNESSETH,

That the Department, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred Dollars ($600.00) annual rental and covenants set forth, and under authority of Chapter 67-50, Acts of 1967, being Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, by these presents does hereby grant unto the said Explorer, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth, a contract for marine exploration of certain underwater areas in the State of Florida, more particularly described as:

(Legal Description)

said area to be explored for discovery purposes only for salvageable abandoned vessels or the remains thereof, relics, treasure trove and other articles and materials contained in or on the submerged lands aforesaid; said area being State-owned submerged lands in or on which abandoned personal property is acknowledged by the parties hereto to be property of the State of Florida where found; all subject to the rights of the upland owners adjacent to such submerged lands and above the mean high water mark.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD said contract on the following terms and conditions:

1. The term of this contract shall be for one (1) year from the date first above written, but subject to renewal at the option of the parties upon such terms and conditions as are agreed upon.

2. The State of Florida, acting through any duly authorized agency, reserves the right to enter into agreement or leases covering the area described herein to explore for oil, gas and minerals, oysters, oyster shells, sand, gravel or similar products, and to remove the same, provided such exploration and removal shall not interfere with the exploring operations of the Explorer herein.

3. It is understood and agreed that Explorer will limit search and exploration activities to the area described herein.

4. It is understood and agreed that Explorer will not salvage, remove, or bring to the surface any materials discovered on the area covered by the terms of this contract without the express approval of the State Marine Archaeologist and in the presence of the State Marine Archaeologist or a designated agent of the Department.

5. It is the duty and obligation of the Explorer to report the probable location of all salvageable material, and

for salvage covering the area of salvageable material, such contract being granted under the terms set forth by the Department.

6. The log furnished by the Department and kept by the Explorer pursuant to rules of the Department is the property of the Department and may be removed, used, or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Department, subject to the right of the Explorer to microfilm a copy thereof at his discretion.

7. The Explorer covenants and agrees as follows:

(a) to make reports of all exploration activities to the Department at the end of each three (3) months, or more often, if either party desires;

(b) to comply with all laws and regulations of the State of Florida, relating to conservation of fish, oysters and marine life, and all rules and regulations concerning navigation and riparian rights, and all rules, regulations and methods of procedure set forth by the Department to insure the preservation and protection of historic and archaeological sites and materials as contemplated by the terms of Chapter 67-50, Acts of 1967;

(c) to disturb no beds of metals or minerals lying and being in their natural state;

(d) to use no explosives in any of the operations permitted under this contract;

(e) to furnish the Department a good and sufficient surety bond in the amount of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) to guarantee faithful performance of the covenants of this contract;

(f) to make no assignments of this contract or any part thereof;

(g) to authorize the Department or its designated agent to board their vessels engaged in operations authorized herein at any reasonable time to observe their operations and to audit the books, accounts and logs of the Explorer in connection with operations granted under this contract;

(h) to comply with all rules and regulations promulgated by the Department and all official directives issued by duly authorized employees or agents of the Department with respect to policies and procedures to be followed in the exploration activities authorized herein;

(i) and that it is understood and agreed that it is the established public policy of the State that all treasure trove, artifacts and other similar objects having intrinsic or historical or archaeological value which have been abandoned on State-owned lands or sovereignty submerged lands of the State are the property of the people of Florida with title thereto vested in the Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, for the purposes of protection and administration.

8. This contract is made subject to any and all prior grants made by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida.

9. Should the Explorer fail to comply with any of the provisions contained herein or any of the Rules and Regulations of the Department, this contract may be immediately cancelled at the option of the Department, and the amount of the bond provided for herein shall be forfeited to the Department.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, Tom Adams, Secretary of State, of the State of Florida have hereunto subscribed my name and have caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be hereunto affixed in the City of Tallahassee, Florida, on this the _____ day of _____ A. D., _____

_____

Secretary of State

(Name of Company)

By _____

Explorer

ATTEST:

_____

FOR OFFICE USE
Date Original Application Received:

APPLICATION FOR STATE CONTRACT FOR

EXPLORATION OR SALVAGE

(Check one of the following)

☐ Exploration Contract

☐ Salvage Contract

A. Name and address of corporation or group seeking contract.

_____

_____

_____

B. Names, ages, addresses, highest grade attended in school, and occupations of all individuals who are to participate in any manner during the proposed exploration or salvage operation.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

C. Have any of the above individuals ever been convicted of a felony?

_____

D. Are all applicants, including corporation stockholders, agreeable to furnishing the Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, fingerprints and photographs?

_____

E. (1) Is applicant able to post performance bond of $5,000.00 for exploration contract or a minimum performance bond of $15,000.00 for a salvage contract? _____

(2) Does applicant agree to post the required bond if awarded either an exploration or a salvage contract? _____

F. Are any stocks or shares to be offered for sale in this proposed endeavor?

G. Give complete description or descriptions, by longitude and latitude, if possible, of area or areas requested for exploration. The areas for exploration may not be larger than approximately three miles square and limited to not more than two such areas. The salvage area or areas will be confined to the location encompassing the salvageable items; however, until a salvage contract is authorized, only a general description or location of the salvage site which will be described in the salvage contract should be shown in the application.

H. What abandoned vessel (s) and/or materials are to be searched for and of what era are they?

I. Give a brief description of vessel or vessels including registry numbers and other exploration or salvage equipment owned by the corporation or group.

J. Does the corporation or group plan to employ anyone to make the explorations or salvage recoveries for them? _____ If so, whom?

K. (1) If a contract is awarded to you, how soon can exploration or salvage commence?

_____

(2) What is the expected weekly average, in hours, for the actual exploring or salvaging operations?

_____

L. If a contract is awarded to you, is each and every member of the corporation or group prepared to give a complete inventory of all items in their possession and/or items recovered from State lands and waters? _____

M. Give a brief resume of the practical experience the corporation or group has had in the field of exploration for and recovery of salvageable material.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

N. Should you receive a contract you will probably be called upon to cooperate with the Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, and its archaeologists or its agents, in their recording of scientific data for archaeological and historical reports.

Do you and each member of your group agree to give this cooperation?

_____

_____

Signature of Applicant

APPENDIX M-6

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

CONTRACT FOR SALVAGE

No._____

THIS INDENTURE made this_____day of_____ by and between the DEPARTMENT OF STATE, DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT, hereinafter called the DEPARTMENT, party of the first part, and_____

_____

hereinafter called the SALVAGER, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH,

That the Department for and in consideration of the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) annual rental, and the covenants hereinafter set forth, and under authority of Chapter 67-50, Acts of 1967, by these presents does hereby grant unto the aforesaid Salvager, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth, an exclusive contract for exploration and salvage of certain underwater areas and submerged lands in the State of Florida, more particularly described as:

(Legal Description)

said area to be explored for salvageable abandoned vessels or the remains thereof, relics, treasure trove and other articles and materials contained in or on the submerged lands aforesaid; said area being State-owned submerged lands in or on which abandoned personal property is acknowledged by the parties hereto to be property of the State of Florida where found; all subject to the rights of the upland owners adjacent to such submerged lands and above the mean high water mark.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD said contract on the following terms and conditions:

1. The terms of this contract shall be for one (1) year from the date first above written, but subject to renewal at the option of the parties upon such terms and conditions as are agreed upon.

2. The State of Florida, acting through any duly authorized agency, reserves the right to enter upon the leased premises to explore for oil, gas and all other naturally occurring minerals, provided such exploration shall not interfere with salvage operations of the Salvager herein.

3. It is understood and agreed that the Salvager will not search or salvage in any area other than that explicitly set forth above, and the Salvager is expressly forbidden to trespass on any other valid contract for salvage or contract for exploration heretofore or hereinafter given by the Department or by the State of Florida, acting through the duly authorized agency for similar purposes.

4. The Salvager covenants and agrees as follows:

(a) To make reports to the Department under oath at the end of each three months, or more often if either party desires, of operations and findings of all items salvaged and removed, including a list of such materials taken. The Department shall be paid up to 25% of the fair market value of all items salvaged or removed by the Salvager, or be given up to 25% of the items themselves or shall receive a combination of materials and fair market value at the option of the Department. The selection of a method of payment or division of articles shall be made by the Department through the Director of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management.

In the event the parties hereto are unable to reach agreement with respect to the division of salvaged items as set forth above, then a committee of three professional appraisers shall be jointly appointed by the Department and Salvager for purpose of determining the proper division of the salvaged or recovered items to be made to the Department and Salvager respectively. Payment for the services of the professional appraisers is to be made jointly and equally by the Salvager and the State or any of its agencies having available funds for this purpose as authorized in Chapter 67-50, Acts of 1967. It is declared to be the public policy of the State that all treasure trove, artifacts and such objects having intrinsic or historical and archaeological value which have been abandoned on State-owned lands or State-owned sovereignty submerged lands shall belong to the State of Florida, with the title thereto vested in the Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management for the purpose of administration and protection. No sale or disposition shall be made of any materials recovered under this contract until the Department, through the Director of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, has advised the Salvager whether the royalty set forth above shall be paid in recovered material or in cash or in a combination of the two, and a division of the material has been scheduled and consummated as set forth above.

It is the intent of the Department that such division shall be made as expeditiously as possible within a reasonable time after the report of the findings by the Salvager, provided, however, that the Department shall have a reasonable time in which to perform such evaluation and do such cleaning of the materials as the Department shall deem necessary prior to division. During the period of time after recovery of the materials and prior to a division of the materials between the Salvager and the State, the Salvager shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all materials and shall retain them in a place of safety designated in writing by the Director of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, and shall take no action that will alter the place of safekeeping, the form of the materials, or in any way use or display said materials without the written consent of the Department acting through the Director of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, or other designated agent.

(b) To comply with all laws and regulations of the State of Florida relating to conservation of fish, oysters and marine life; all rules and regulations concerning navigation and riparian rights; and all rules, regulations and methods of procedure set forth by the Department to insure the preservation and protection of historic and archaeological sites as contemplated by the terms of Chapter 67-50, Acts of 1967;

(c) To obtain advance permission from the Department and from the United States Engineers, Department of the Army, before constructing pilings or locks or installing equipment in navigable waters;

(d) To disturb no beds of economically exploitable metals or minerals lying and being in their natural state;

(e) To use no explosives in any of the operations permitted under this contract;

(f) To conduct the operations authorized hereunder in such a manner as to afford protection to the rights of riparian owners;

(g) To furnish the Department a good and sufficient surety bond in the amount of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000.00) to guarantee faithful performance of the covenants of this contract;

(h) This contract is not subject to assignment in whole or in any part by Salvager; however, employment agreements may be entered into by Salvager subject to the prior written approval of the duly authorized representative of the Department;

(i) To permit the Department or its designated agents, at any reasonable time, to audit the books, accounts and logs of the Salvager and in connection with operations permitted under this contract. The Department, at its option, may provide an agent or agents at the home port or ports of salvage vessels operated under this contract, for the purpose of auditing the salvaged material recovered as a result of any or each day's salvage work and for the purpose of observing the operations being conducted by the Salvager under this contract, including the right and privilege of boarding any vessel engaged in salvage operations authorized herein and working under water in actual salvage operations conducted by the Salvager as authorized herein;

(j) To maintain an accurate daily log of the operations of all vessels used in the salvage procedures authorized herein, which log shall include an accurate detailed list of all items recovered and the location of the site from which such items are recovered as prescribed by a duly authorized representative of the Department;

(k) To store all material recovered under this contract, whether of a base or precious nature, in a manner prescribed by the State Marine Archaeologist or other designated agent of the Department. The Department, at its own expense, may require that all or any part of the recovered material be transported to a State facility for cleaning or preservation for the purpose of archaeological evaluation prior to scheduling a division with the Salvager. It is understood that on occasion severely deteriorated articles may not survive the cleaning process. The Department takes no responsibility in such cases other than accounting for the loss on the inventory furnished the Salvager prior to a division;

(l) Shall extend all reasonable cooperation to any archaeologist provided by the Department to prepare maps, make site studies, and salvage artifacts in the best interest of the State.

5. The log furnished by the Department and kept by the Salvager pursuant to Rules of the Department, is the property of the Department and may be removed, used, or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Department, subject to the right of the Salvager to microfilm a copy thereof at his discretion.

6. This contract is made subject to any and all prior grants made by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida.

7. Should the Salvager fail to comply fully with any of the provisions contained herein or any of the Rules and Regulations of the Department, this contract may be immediately cancelled at the option of the Department and the amount of the bond provided for herein shall be forfeited to the Department.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, Tom Adams, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, have hereunto subscribed my name and have caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be hereunto affixed in the City of Tallahassee, Florida, on this the_____day of _____A. D., _____.

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary of State

_____

(Name of Company)

By:

RULES
OF THE
FLORIDA BOARD OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND PROPERTIES DIVISION
CHAPTER 41B-1
PROCEDURES FOR ACQUIRING AND PROTECTING ANTIQUITIES ON STATE LANDS

41B-1.01 Definition
41B-1.02 Scope of law
41B-1.03 Board authorized to enter into contracts
41B-1.04 Declaration of ownership by state
41B-1.05 Contracts for exploration
41B-1.06 Contract for salvage
41B-1.07 Interpretation of contracts
41B-1.08 Employment contracts
41B-1.09 Ownership and division of recovered items
41B-1.10 Supervision
41B-1.11 Boats to carry identification

41B-1.01 Definition.—Antiquities shall mean the quality of being ancient: relics or monuments of ancient times. Treasure trove shall mean all precious material, including gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, pottery and ceramics, antique tools and fittings, ancient weapons and ammunition, and similar or related materials.
General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS
History.—New 5-7-68

41B-1.02 Scope of law.—Section 267.061, Florida Statutes, 1967, shall apply to all articles of ancient, historic or intrinsic value, recovered on or beneath lands, where title is vested in State of Florida or any state agency, and all state-owned sovereignty submerged lands. Any unauthorized recovery of these articles from said lands shall be punishable, upon conviction, as provided in Section 267.031 (5), Florida Statutes, 1967.
General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS
History.—New 5-7-68

41B-1.03 Board authorized to enter into contracts.—The Board acting through the Executive Director of the Florida Board of Archives and History is authorized to enter into contracts for the exploration and contracts for salvage of given areas of state-owned submerged lands for treasure trove, including precious metals and jewelry, antique articles and artifacts and other similar objects of historical and archaeological value, and such contract, nor any part thereof, shall not be assigned nor sublet. No salvage operation on state-owned lands shall be conducted by any person without having first contracted with the Florida Board of Archives and History. Employment agreements with holders of contracts, the language of which shall be approved by the Attorney General, are authorized to be entered into provided prior written approval of duly authorized agent of the Board shall first have been obtained.
General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS
History.—New 5-7-68

41B-1.04 Declaration of ownership by state.—Treasure trove, artifacts and such objects having intrinsic or historical and archaeological value having been abandoned on state-owned lands or state-owned sovereignty submerged lands are hereby declared to belong to the State of Florida.
General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS
History.—New 5-7-68

41B-1.05 Contracts for exploration.—The Board is authorized to enter into a contract for exploration of waters above sovereignty lands only after a determination that the person or corporation seeking such contract is willing and professionally able to carry out such contract and gives evidence of sufficient financial ability to carry on exploration for antiquities, treasure trove or related materials so as to accurately determine the presence or absence of valuable materials in the areas covered by such contract.
General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS
History.—New 5-7-68

41B-1.06 Contract for salvage.—The Board is authorized to enter into a contract for salvage of antiquities, treasure trove or related materials from a limited area well defined, and in which there is promise of results from salvage operations in said limited area.
General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS
History.—New 5-7-68

41B-1.07 Interpretation of contracts.—It is the intention of the Board to limit contracts for exploration or salvage of treasure trove insofar as this is practicable to those persons or corporations who will themselves conduct the exploration or salvage, and who will remain solely answerable to the Board for the conduct of its operations and the proper accounting of materials located and recovered under the terms of the contract.
General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS
History.—New 5-7-68

41B-1.08 Employment contracts.—Employment contract is defined for the purpose of this act as being a contract between the principal party to a contract for exploration or salvage of treasure trove, and others who purport to be supplied and equipped to do the actual exploration and salvaging for the principal to the contract. The Board will not approve such employment contracts, and will consider any contract for exploration or salvage as subject to cancellation if the principal party thereto does not retain primary responsibility for the actual exploration and salvage operations.

General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS
History.—New 5-7-68

41B-1.09 Ownership and division of recovered items.—The Board hereby declares that any and all treasure trove, artifacts and other similar valuable historical material recovered in the waters of the State of Florida shall belong to the State of Florida, and shall be divided in accordance with the contracts entered into by the Board. All recovered artifacts shall be placed and retained in safekeeping. The place or places of safekeeping shall be approved by the Executive Director. At the time of the division of items that have been recovered by those having contracts for salvage with the Florida Board of Archives and History there shall be present such member or members of the Advisory Commission as this commission shall deem necessary and appropriate.

General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS
History.—New 5-7-68

41B-1.10 Supervision.—

(1) To afford adequate protection for the interest of the State it is the established policy of the Board to limit the number of contracts for exploration and contracts for salvage to be granted to those that can be properly supervised and administered by the duly authorized agents of the Board.

(2) No contract for search or salvage shall be entered into by the Board unless a qualified agent of the Board is available to oversee the search or salvage operation under application. Upon contracting with a private salvor, the Executive Director shall designate an agent of the Board who shall be responsible at all times for insuring the protection of state interests in the search or salvage operation.

(3) The designated agent of the Board shall be present as required by the Board for all such operations by holders of contracts for exploration, and the designated agent of the Board shall be present at all times where salvage operations are in progress, and no work shall be conducted by the salvor in the absence of such agent.

(4) The salvor shall file with the agent of the Board, at least one week in advance, a work schedule showing the work proposed to be done by such salvor and the dates it is anticipated such work will be performed.

(5) All persons, firms or corporations having contracts with the Board shall be required to comply with all reasonable requests or directives addressed to them by the duly authorized agents or employees of the Board with respect to the operations authorized by said contracts.

(6) At all times there shall be one person designated by and acting for the salvor aboard the vessel or group of vessels engaged in salvage operations who shall be responsible for the work and who shall be responsible for compliance with the rules and directives of the Board or its designated agents to insure the preservation of archaeological and historical data.

(7) The salvor shall keep a ship's log, to be furnished by the Board, on all boats engaged in search or salvage operations. This log shall be properly kept, on a daily basis, in accordance with instructions from the Board or its duly authorized agents or employees.

General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS
History.—New 5-7-68

41B-1.11 Boats to carry identification.—

(1) All boats are required to carry identification as required by the Florida Board of Archives and History while operating under exploration or salvage contracts.

(2) In advance of initial search or salvage operations, the salvor shall furnish the Executive Director and the Board's agent a list of all vessels to be used in the search or salvage operation, including a full description and the registration number of each vessel. No vessel shall engage in search or salvage operations if it has not been listed with the Executive Director and with the agent of the Board.

(3) Each vessel engaged in search or salvage operations shall be marked both by a flag to be furnished by the Board and a number to be designated by the Executive Director. The flag shall be a minimum of two (2) feet wide by three (3) feet long, consisting of a fluorescent material, and shall be displayed on the vessel so that it is clearly visible in all directions. The identification number shall be in block style with a minimum height of two (2) feet and of sufficient width to be prescribed by the Executive Director. The color of the identification number shall contrast with the background on which it is displayed, and the number shall be placed on a horizontal surface so as to be prominently visible from the air. Each vessel used in search and salvage operations

shall display the flag and identification number continuously from the time of leaving port to the time of return.

(4) Written identification provided the salvor by the Board shall be carried at all times by the vessel engaged in the search or salvage operations.

General Authority 267.031 (5) FS; Law Implemented 267.061 FS

History.—New 5-7-68

APPENDIX N

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

GRANTS TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION

GUIDE TO STATE PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC LAW 89-665

80 Statutes 915 (1966)

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966

GRANTS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A GUIDE FOR STATE PARTICIPATION

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Washington, D. C.

July, 1968

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(The above forms 10-300, 10-301, 10-302, 10-302a, 10-303, 10-304 and DI -1350 may be ordered by memorandum addressed as shown below:)

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
801 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

FOREWORD

With the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, (Public Law 89-665) the Congress found and declared:

> "(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;
>
> (b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;
>
> (c) that, in the fact of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and non-governmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and
>
> (d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities."

This Act significantly broadens the scope of the national preservation policy enunciated in the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Under this new authority, three innovations of immense potential are envisioned.

First is a greatly expanded National Register, in the words of the statute, to encompass "districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture." Maintained by the Secretary of the Interior, the National Register records the evidences of our national heritage that merit preservation. It is intended to include not only those places of national significance identified in Federal surveys conducted under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, but also places of State and

local significance. The Register thus becomes our national list of significant properties, comparable to lists kept by most European countries. It provides an authoritative guide by which Federal, State, and local governments, and private groups and citizens everywhere, may know what should be protected from destruction or impairment.

The National Register is a product of professional evaluation and review rather than a mere list of antiquarian curiosities. With the participation of appropriate or pertinent professional disciplines, the National Register can be an instrument of great good. It gives us further opportunity, as a matter of national policy, to establish priorities on the way our land is used and our cities kept, and to exert a constructive influence on the visual and spatial character of our environment. It gives us the opportunity for informed discrimination in saving what is significant from our past as an element around which plans for the future may be shaped. It gives us the opportunity for a continuity between generations that will help enrich our future.

The second innovation, closely related to the first, is a seventeen-member Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Council consists of ten members appointed by the President, five members of the President's Cabinet, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, and the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The Advisory Council conducts studies and advises the President and the Congress on administrative and legislative measures for giving further strength to the national preservation policy. It also concerns itself with issues that bring progress and preservation into conflict. Federal construction and licensing agencies must now seek to avoid places that should be preserved. Where this proves impracticable, the Council provides a forum for resolving the conflict in the public interest.

Specifically, the planning for any Federal or federally supported undertaking, including licensing actions, must take into account its effect on properties listed on the National Register. Where an adverse effect on such a property is threatened, the Advisory Council must be given an opportunity to consider the case and make known its views.

The third innovation is a system of matching grants-in-aid to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The National Trust receives matching grants for programs deriving from the mission defined in its Congressional charter. The States receive matching grants for conducting statewide surveys, for preparing comprehensive statewide historic preservation plans, and for individual preservation projects identified in the plans. The Act authorizes the appropriation of $32 million over a four-year period for these purposes.

The Congress intended that most of this $32 million be used to establish the dimensions of the national preservation need. When this has been done, the proper Federal contribution can be more realistically considered. The largest share of the initial sum will therefore be devoted to helping to finance statewide surveys and plans. State surveys provide the bulk of the listings for the National Register. The plans, after approval by the Secretary of the Interior, provide the basis for individual project grants.

The purpose of this publication is to provide the guidance and standards necessary to translate the legislation into a cooperative historic preservation effort between State and local governments, private groups and individuals, and the Federal Government.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The first draft of the "Grant-in-Aid Manual," dated February, 1967, was prepared by members of the National Park Service task force assembled after the passage of P.L. 89-665. It was initially circulated for comment on March 31, 1967, to (1) fifty-one persons invited to attend the "Principles and Guidelines Workshop II" conference sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and by Colonial Williamsburg, held in Williamsburg, Virginia, March 3-5, 1967; (2) the 39 State Liaison Officers for Public Law 89-665 who had been designated by the Governors by March 31, 1967; and (3) 18 other professionals concerned with historic preservation. As the sixteen other State Liaison Officers were designated, they were sent draft copies of the document. All comments and suggestions received on this first draft were reviewed and given appropriate consideration in making a second draft, dated July 1967, which was presented to the seventeen-member Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at its second meeting in Washington, D. C. The comments received from this group were reviewed and incorporated into a third draft, dated November 1967, which served as the basic discussion document for eight regional conferences with the State Liaison Officers and their professional staffs. These were held between November 1967 and May 1968. The contents of this document reflect their comments and suggestions. A total of 85 public, Federal, State, and muncipal agencies and 45 representatives of the private sector have thus been afforded an opportunity to comment on this publication. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Except for the apportionment of funds among the States and the establishment of criteria for approval of statewide historic preservation plans, authority to administer the Act has been delegated to the Director of the National Park Service. Within the National Park Service the provisions of Public Law 89-665 will be administered by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. All correspondence concerning this program should be addressed to:

Chief, Office of Archeology and
Historic Preservation
National Park Service
801 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

1.2 Type of Assistance

Funds may be provided to assist in:

(A) the preparation of comprehensive statewide historic surveys and preservation plans;

(B) the acquisition of title to or interests in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture and property used in connection therewith; and

(C) the development of such districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects, and property in order to assure their preservation for public benefit.

1.3 Eligible Recipients

State and local governments, other public bodies, private organizations, and individuals are eligible to receive financial assistance. However, all applications must be submitted by States, and Federal funds will be granted only to the States, which will in turn transfer funds to the eligible recipients.

1.4 Prerequisite for Participation

Before any application for financial assistance is considered, the Governor of a State must designate in writing the State Liaison Officer who will have authority to act in matters pertaining to this program. He must have the authority to execute contracts with the United States on behalf of the State. In addition, before any payments are made, the State must designate an official to serve as the State's fiscal officer for purposes of this program. Appropriate officials must have the authority to receive and disburse Federal funds made available through this program and to keep and make available, or cause to be made available, to the United States financial and other records as may be required. They may, but need not be, the designated State Liaison Officer.

If the State Liaison Officer or the State's fiscal officer wishes to redelegate his authority, he must notify the National Park Service in writing of the name of the person or persons to whom authority has been delegated.

1.5 Amount of Assistance

The maximum amount of assistance for any project will be fifty percent of allowable costs. The amount of assistance in any case will depend on several factors, including the amount requested by the applicant, the size of the State's apportionment, and the quality of the proposed project.

1.6 Steps Required to Obtain Assistance

(A) States will submit an application on the form prescribed by the National Park Service (Appendix H). When signed by the State Liaison Officer, the application will constitute a proposal by the State to execute the described project. It will contain the assurances required of the State in accordance with the Act. When signed by the Director, it will be a valid, legally binding contract between the State and the United States.

(B) The State will complete the project in accordance with the contract. Any deviation from the terms of the contract must receive the prior written approval of the Director.

(C) The State will be expected to submit requests for funds on the voucher forms prescribed by the National Park Service (Appendix I).

(D) After project completion, the State must retain financial and other records and insure the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property.

Chapter 2

NATIONAL REGISTER ENROLLMENT

2.1 General

The National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665). It lists those national, State, and local landmarks which constitute the significant evidences of our national heritage. The National Register encourages appropriate action, public and private, to preserve this heritage, and it is the legal instrument to ensure that registered properties threatened by Federal or federally assisted undertakings will be the subject of comment and review in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Act.

Prior to the 1966 Act, the National Park Service, under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, had undertaken a program of identifying districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national historical significance which are not part of the National Park System and had accorded them eligibility for recognition as "National Historic Landmarks." Section 101 (a)(1) of the 1966 Act authorizes an expanded list, including these properties and the historical units of the National Park System, to be known as the National Register.

2.2 Criteria of Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

(A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

2.3 Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

(B) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

(C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

(D) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(E) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

(F) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

(G) a property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

2.4 Nominations

Properties may be nominated for the National Register by the State Liaison Officer, acting through the Governor if desired, from those surveyed by a professional staff and approved by a professional review committee as prescribed in Chapter 3 (Section 3.6.1). All nominations will be made on the standard National Register Inventory Nomination Form (Appendix E).

2.5 Review of Nominations

All nominations will be reviewed by the National Park Service. The receipt of any nominated property by the National Park Service does not necessarily signify acceptance and entry in the National Register.

2.6 Entry in the National Register

Nominated properties, after review and acceptance by the National Park Service, will be entered in the National Register by the Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. The State Liaison Officer will be notified in writing of the properties entered and the date of entry in the National Register.

2.7 Publication of the National Register

All entries in the National Register will be published in the Federal Register as the means of providing official notification to the Federal agencies having responsibilities under Section 106 of the Act.

In addition, the National Register will be published by the National Park Service in an annual hard cover edition and will be available for purchase through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

2.8 Maintenance of the National Register

Maintenance of the National Register will be a continuing process at both the State and Federal levels. States should keep their property data record current and notify the National Park Service of any modifications as they occur. The National Park Service may remove from the National Register any property which has suffered sufficient loss of historical integrity that it no longer merits preservation. This may result from destruction, damage, discovery of historical error, or other such causes.

2.9 Advance Nominations

States may begin making nominations before submission of the statewide historic preservation plan. The National Park Service will consider appropriate properties which have received unanimous approval of the professional review committee and the State Liaison Officer as unquestionably worthy of entry in the National Register. Consideration will be given to properties which are:

(A) in State ownership;

(B) recognized in other Federal historic preservation programs;

(C) owned by private, national, regional, or State organizations concerned with historic preservation; or

(D) recognized in an existing State landmark program.

All such nominations shall be considered in relationship to existing Federal or federally assisted undertakings. The provisions of Section 106 of the Act are not retroactive prior to October 15, 1966.

Chapter 3

STATEWIDE SURVEYS AND PRESERVATION PLANS

3.1 General

As a prerequisite for participation in the historic preservation program, the Act requires a State to prepare a statewide comprehensive survey and plan for historic preservation. Financial assistance may be made available for surveys and planning to be undertaken by, or under the supervision of, the State Liaison Officer.

3.2 Financing

A State may finance preparation of the entire comprehensive survey and plan from a single year's apportionment or it may finance part of it from one apportionment and other parts from future apportionments.

Costs for which grant-in-aid funds are used may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Staff and consultant professional services;

(B) Travel essential to professional services;

(C) Data collection, analysis, and transcription;

(D) Preparation, editing, and publishing costs of appropriate reports, plans, maps, charts, and other documents forming a part of the survey and plan;

(E) Supplies and equipment necessary to the conduct of the survey and preparation of the plan.

Funds expended and obligations incurred prior to the signing of a project agreement between the State and the Director will not be recognized as allowable matching costs.

3.3 Other Federal Grant Sources

Funds available through other Federal programs may be used for meeting a portion of the cost of surveys and plans within certain defined areas without losing eligibility for matching funds under this Act for meeting a share of the cost of the remaining portion of

the statewide survey and plan. It is the responsibility of the State Liaison Officer to maintain appropriate records verifying that Federal funds from different sources were not used to cover survey and planning costs for identical areas within the State.

3.4 Applications

The procedural requirements for applications for survey and planning assistance are the same as those for preservation projects and are set forth in Chapter 6. The application will be submitted on Form 10-302 & 302a (Appendix C In addition, the application should include a schedule providing for the conduct of the survey and preparation of a plan within three years from the date of inception.

3.5 Conferences

Informal conferences between representatives of the State and representatives of the National Park Service are encouraged and should begin at the earliest possible time for the purpose of assuring that the State's effort will meet prescribed standards. These conferences may be held at the request of the State Liaison Officer.

3.6 Requirements

Except for the general requirements given in this chapter, the nature and presentation of the plan will be left to the State's discretion. In general, the plan should be a thorough and orderly statement of (1) the historical, architectural, archeological, and cultural resources of the State regardless of ownership, (2) action required to preserve these resources, and (3) a program of implementation to meet the requirements.

3.6.1 Composition of Survey and Planning Agency

Preparation or maintenance of all or portions of the statewide survey and plan may be undertaken by the State through arrangements with political subdivisions, other appropriate non-Federal public agencies, or any qualified contractor. In any case, the staff which directly supervises the conduct of the survey and the preparation of the plan must possess

professionally recognized qualifications by education and experience in the fields of history, archeology, architecture, and such other appropriate disciplines as may be necessary.

3.6.2 Survey

The purpose of the survey is to identify all districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, regardless of their ownership. Each such property nominated for inclusion in the National Register must be identified and described on standard inventory nomination Form 10-300 (Appendix E). The forms will be made available by the National Park Service on request.

3.6.3 State Review

It will be the responsibility of the State to establish a procedure for:

(A) Reviewing the results of the survey;

(B) Approving properties for nomination to the National Register; and

(C) Reviewing the content of the State's preservation plan.

The State Liaison Officer will identify in writing to the National Park Service for its review and concurrence:

(A) The body and its membership (a minimum of five) which is to perform the described functions; and

(B) The professional representation in that body and their qualification by education and experience in the fields of history, architecture, archeology,and other such professional disciplines as may be appropriate; and

(C) A summary statement of its proposed method of operation.

The State Liaison Officer will notify the National Park Service of changes in the membership of the body. In States having an established body capable of performing the prescribed functions, employees of the State agency having responsibility for the survey and plan may be members of this body but may not constitute a majority membership.

In States not having an established body capable of performing the prescribed functions, the Governor may appoint a professional consulting committee composed of persons professionally recognized in the fields of history, architecture, archeology, and other disciplines as may be necessary. Members of the committee need not be residents of the State. The monetary compensation for their services may be a project cost for purposes of Federal assistance under the Act to the extent it does not exceed, in addition to travel and per diem expenses, the rate of pay established in section 205(c) of the Act. Employees of the State agency having responsibility for the survey and plan may be members of this body but may not constitute a majority membership.

3.6.4 Plan Draft

In order that the State may obtain assurance that its plan will meet requirements, a draft may be prepared for informal review prior to formal submission. Representatives of the National Park Service may thereafter meet with representatives of the State to discuss the draff and offer advice. The preliminary draft will be treated as a confidential State document.

3.6.5 Certification and Submission of the Plan

When submitted for final formal review, the plan will carry the State Liaison Officer's certification that it is the State's official historic preservation plan. Ten copies of the plan will be submitted to the National Park Service, at which time it will be considered a public document.

3.7 Framework of the Plan

This section is a guide to the composition of the statewide preservation plan. It contains only minimum requirements, which should be enlarged upon as warranted

by individual State situations. It is expected that a high degree of imagination and professional competence will be brought to bear on the plan's preparation and that where required graphics of a highly professional caliber will be utilized in its presentation.

3.7.1 Volume I: Survey

This volume should report the results of the statewide survey. It should be submitted while work progresses on Volume II in order that the protection of the National Register may be extended without delay to nominated properties. (See paragraph 2.9) It must include the elements that follow:

(A) a preface;

(B) a certificate of approval, signed by a majority of the members of the State review body; and

(C) the completed inventory-nomination forms, maps, photographs, and any addenda necessary or desirable. Material in this section should be arranged alphabetically by the name of the county and the property. It should be loose-bound, in a manner making possible later additions and revisions.

3.7.2 Volume II: Plan

This volume will be the basis for the administration of grants-in-aid for individual preservation projects. It must include the elements that follow:

(A) a certificate signed by the State Liaison Officer declaring this the State's official historic preservation plan;

(B) a certificate signed by a majority of the State's review body indicating their approval of the preservation plan;

(C) a statement of preservation philosophy, as it will be reflected on a State, county, and local level, and within any other appropriate governmental relationship in the State;

(D) a statement of the method employed in conducting the statewide survey and preparing the plan;

(E) a statement indicating the relationship of historic preservation planning to other planning efforts taking place within the State;

(F) a statement indicating how the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan, prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, has been considered;

(G) a listing of those activities within the State which present the greatest problems in historic preservation, and a discussion of State and local actions and proposals (aside from those directly related to P.L. 89-665) for dealing with these activities to resolve such problems;

(H) an identification and discussion of the public and private agencies in the State which are active in the field of historic preservation;

(I) a statement of the historic preservation needs of the State. This section should identify and discuss the needs of properties by categories (i.e., districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects). It should also include an estimate of the relative weight of urban preservation needs in the total State preservation program;

(J) a statement of a program of at least three years by which the State proposes to meet its preservation needs. This section should include a yearly supporting fiscal summary showing the dollar estimates for each year. The following format is suggested:

YEAR _____

PROPERTY CATEGORY	PROJECT CATEGORY									
	AQUISITION		DEVELOPMENT							
		Priority	Protection	Priority	Rehabilitation	Priority	Restoration	Priority	Reconstruction	Priority
Districts										
Sites										
Buildings										
Structures										
Objects										
TOTALS										

An indication of priorities to the extent possible, should be based upon the following considerations:

(a) Loss through demolition, sale, or abandonment;

(b) Relative importance in a particular discipline; or

(c) Possibility of preservation without Federal assistance.

It is expected that fiscal and priority assignments will change as circumstances change. Therefore, the State may submit amended versions during the year to the National Park Service as changes occur;

(K) an estimate of the date when it will be necessary for the State to review and update this plan;

(L) Appendix A , containing copies of all existing State and Local legislative acts, ordinances, and regulations pertinent to historic preservation within the State; and

(M) Appendix B , a listing of the names, addresses, and roles or duties of the major participants in the survey and planning process.

Chapter 4

PRESERVATION PROJECTS

4.1 Acquisition Projects

4.1.1 General

Assistance up to fifty percent may be obtained to help meet the cost of acquiring districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, and property used in connection therewith, which are (1) in the National Register, and (2) in accord with the approved statewide historic preservation plan. The properties must not be in public ownership at the time the application for assistance is submitted. The acquisition may be in fee or less than fee.

4.1.2 Eligible Acquisition Costs

Such costs may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Acquisition of property or of less-than-fee interest.

(B) Title examinations and reports, opinions, and closing costs.

(C) Legal fees when it is necessary to employ a special consultant, as in complicated less-than fee arrangements.

(D) The value of property donated to the State after the date of the Act. In the case of such a donation, the Federal share normally allocated for acquisition must be used for necessary preservation activities on that particular property.

4.1.3 Ineligible Acquisition Costs

Such costs may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Acquisition of title or interest in any property being acquired with assistance from another Federal program.

(B) Costs of court actions.

4.2 Development Projects

4.2.1 General

Assistance up to fifty percent may be obtained to help meet the costs of historic preservation activities for districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects in the National Register and in accord with the statewide historic preservation plan. Assistance may be made available for any such property which is in non-Federal ownership, either public or private.

4.2.2 Eligible Development Costs

All costs of development for which assistance is sought must be incurred within the project period set forth in the project agreement. Such costs may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Historical, architectural, and archeological research costs directly associated with the preservation project;

(B) Preparation of plans and specifications;

(C) Preservation project costs whether incurred by contract or force account; and

(D) Donated services of professional persons whose services would normally be obtained and whose normal rate of payment may be readily ascertained.

(E) The degree of Federal assistance is proportional to the public benefit derived from the project. Thus if the property is to be leased back to private individuals or in any way used for a private purpose, or if it is purchased in less than fee with the occupants still in residence, only the costs of external preservation and structural soundness are eligible. If the building or structure will be open to the public on a

regularly scheduled basis, both external and internal preservation components are eligible.

4.2.3 Ineligible Development Costs

Such costs may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Administrative costs after the conclusion of the project period;

(B) Interpretive costs such as staff salaries, purchase, and installation and maintenance of exhibit devices;

(C) Purchase or preservation costs of artifacts not directly associated with the original property; and

(D) Continuing maintenance costs.

4.3 Project Applications

Applications for acquisition or development funds should be submitted to the National Park Service on Form 10-302 & 302a (Appendix G). Each application should include additional scholarly documentation of the property and its suitability for preservation under this Act. Measured drawings, maps, photographs, and written records, sufficient to permit an evaluation of the property represented in the application, should be included. Measured drawings, photographs, and written documentation should meet the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey as set forth in the Survey's manuals, which are available upon request. These records (or approved copies) should be submitted to the Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, for permanent deposit with the Survey's archives in the Library of Congress. In the case of an application for acquisition funds, the application must also be accompanied by at least one appraisal report by a professional real estate appraiser and a statement of ownership record of the property for five years preceding the application.

4.4 Special Provisions for Private Properties

Where financial assistance is made for the preservation of a property in private ownership, the State will be required to obtain and present evidence, prior to the granting of Federal financial assistance, that the title to the property has been encumbered to assure use and maintenance of the property for historic purposes, and for a period of time and an appropriate degree of public benefit commensurate with the Federal investment.

Chapter 5

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND ADMINISTRATION OF ASSISTED PROPERTIES

5.1 General

The Act and the project agreement require the grantee of Federal assistance to assume all costs of maintenance, repair, and administration of property acquired or developed with assistance under the National Historic Preservation Act, and to submit such reports as the National Park Service may require.

5.2 Maintenance

It is the responsibility of the State to assure the National Park Service that properties acquired or developed under the Act are satisfactorily maintained. Satisfactory maintenance requires that the historical integrity of features, materials, appearance, workmanship, and environment be protected and preserved.

The assurance by the State will take the form of a contractual obligation of the State to be responsible for such maintenance or to require the State to obtain a contractual commitment from a recipient of Federal funds to be obligated for continued proper maintenance.

5.3 Repair

Once a property has been the subject of a development project, no further funds will be available for that property unless the applicant can satisfy the National Park Service that the subsequent undertaking is not a duplication of work which was or should have been accomplished pursuant to the initial project. Any subsequent application for development assistance for the same property must be for a separate preservation activity.

5.4 Administration

In keeping with the spirit of Section 101 (2) of the Act, all assisted properties which have been acquired in fee, or which have been the recipients of assistance for purposes not confined to external preservation, must have a demonstrable public benefit.

Chapter 6

PROJECT APPLICATION AND AGREEMENT

6.1 General

Applications for assistance may be submitted only by a State acting through the State Liaison Officer. If funds are proposed to be transferred by the State to another public agency or to a private individual or association, this circumstance must be indicated in the appropriate space on the project application.

6.2 Applications

Application will be made on Form 10-302 & 302a (Appendix G). The application will constitute a proposal by the State to carry out the project described and an offer to enter into a contractual relationship with the United States. It will contain the assurances required by law, the obligations to be incurred by the State and United States, and the terms and conditions of the assistance grant.

6.3 Amendments

If, after the State and the Director have signed a project agreement, the State wishes to make any change in it, the State should submit an amendment on Form 10-303 (Appendix H). If the Director agrees with the proposed change, he will execute the amendment, thus changing the agreement in the manner indicated in the amendment.

6.4 Funding Requests

No funds may be granted prior to the signing by the State and the Director of a project agreement. In the case of projects which contemplate the transfer of funds to a public or private agency or individual outside the State government, no funds may be granted until the Director has been furnished a copy of the civil rights assurance required by the project agreement.

Chapter 7

APPORTIONMENT

7.1 General

The Act directs the Secretary to apportion funds appropriated for this program among the States on the basis of needs as determined by the Secretary. Congress has authorized not more than $10,000,000 to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1968, 1969,and 1970 for this program.

7.2 Initial Apportionment

The apportionment of funds will be made as soon as practicable after the enactment of the fiscal year Department of the Interior Appropriation Act. The initial apportionment will be made on the basis of need for funds to conduct the statewide survey and prepare the statewide plan. All States will have been asked to submit applications for survey and planning fund requirements. If all reasonable survey and planning fund requirements can be met from the initial appropriation, the remainder will be placed in a contingency reserve.

7.3 Subsequent Apportionments

Apportionments of funds appropriated by the Congress for subsequent fiscal years will be based on need as indicated in the statewide plans, or for further survey and planning requirements. Such apportionments will not be made until the Secretary has been apprised of the relative requirements of the States.

7.4 Reapportionment

Each State must use its apportionment within two years after the year in which it is apportioned. All funds which have not been obligated by the National Park Service at the end of that time will be reapportioned among all the States. Funds will be deemed obligated if they are included in an executed project agreement.

7.5 Contingency Reserve

A small portion of each year's appropriation may be set aside by the Secretary in a contingency reserve. This reserve will be available for grants to the States to meet unforeseen emergency preservation needs.

A State could apply for assistance from this reserve after approval of the plan if the State had exhausted its regular apportionment. These funds could be used to aid in the acquisition or development of a property otherwise eligible for assistance, which is in imminent danger of destruction or impairment as a result of unforeseen circumstances, and when there is no apportionment of funds available to the State for the purpose. Application will be made to the National Park Service on Form 10-302 & 302a (Appendix G), and will bear a notation indicating that contingency reserve monies are requested.

Chapter 8

FINANCING

8.1 General

The financing of approved projects will be made in a manner to minimize the impact of grant payments on the public debt level. Payments, as established in the project agreement, will generally take the form of reimbursements for the total work performed reflected in monthly reports of expenditures from State records. On application, an advance grant may be made to meet significant cash demands on the State.

8.2 Financing Survey and Planning Expenditures

Expenditures related to the conduct of the statewide survey and preparation of the plan require measurement in terms of annual expenses; all costs related to survey and planning activities will be treated as a single project account. At the close of each month the cumulative costs for the year will be classified by personnel services, travel, other direct expenses, and applied overhead. Based on the submission of a reimbursement voucher, Form 10-304 (Appendix I), a progress payment will be made in an amount equal to the Federal percentage of costs specified in the project agreement.

Amounts authorized for survey and planning grants will be accounted for on a fiscal year basis--July 1 to June 30. Any portion not utilized in the fiscal year involved will be reprogrammed in the following fiscal year together with any new grants which may be appropriated and apportioned. Since grants are available for the fiscal year in which notification is given and two fiscal years thereafter, any carryover funds will be assumed to be the first expended when merged with new authorizations.

Advance grants will not normally be made for survey work.

8.3 Financing Individual Preservation Projects

Expenditures related to acquiring or preserving eligible properties require the equivalent of an individual "work-in-progress" account for each project. Expenditure reports, at a minimum, require classification by personnel services, travel, contract payments, other costs, and

overhead. An individual expenditure report will be submitted monthly for each authorized project. Cumulative expenditure data is reportable from the date of commencement of the project to final completion without regard to fiscal year.

8.4 Advance Grants

A grant in advance of expenditure may be made, on request, if significant State expenditures are anticipated within a 30 or 60 day period. The States' request will be in letter form, identifying the project involved, amount of advance required, address of the recipient of the check, and a brief statement of need.

A monthly report of expenditures is required for advance grants. The line item "Amount Previously Paid" will include the advance.

APPENDIX A

Public Law 89-665
89th Congress, S. 3035
October 15, 1966

An Act

80 STAT. 915

To establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Historic properties. Preservation program established.

The Congress finds and declares—

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

TITLE I

Buildings and objects, etc. Expansion and maintenance of National Register.

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(1) to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register, and to grant funds to States for the purpose of preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties;

Grants to states.

(2) to establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; and

National Trust for Historic Preservation. 16 USC 468-468d.

(3) to establish a program of matching grant-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), as amended, for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Trust.

(b) As used in this Act—

"State."

(1) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

"Project."

(2) The term "project" means programs of State and local governments and other public bodies and private organizations and individuals for the acquisition of title or interests in, and for the develop-

80 STAT. 916

ment of, any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure the preservation for public benefit of any such historical properties.

"Historic preservation."

(3) The term "historic preservation" includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

"Secretary."

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

Conditions for grants.

SEC. 102. (a) No grant may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefor is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897);

16 USC 4601-4 note.

(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost involved, as determined by the Secretary and his determination shall be final;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

Waiver.

(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

Apportionment.

SEC. 103. (a) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans under this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him: *Provided, however*, That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.

Limitation.

(b) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary in accordance with needs as disclosed in approved statewide historic preservation plans.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment, and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for projects in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given, and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

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Coordination with other Federal programs.

SEC. 104. (a) No grant may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any survey or project under this Act with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any survey or project with respect to which assistance has been given or promised under this Act.

(b) In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, and to assure coordination of the planning acquisition, and development assistance to States under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable, and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

Records.

SEC. 105. The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

SEC. 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

Exemptions.

SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

Appropriation.

SEC. 108. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act for the fiscal year 1967, and not more than $10,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.

TITLE II

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, membership.

SEC. 201. (a) There is established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of seventeen members as follows:

(1) The Secretary of the Interior.
(2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
(3) The Secretary of Commerce.
(4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.
(5) The Secretary of the Treasury.
(6) The Attorney General.
(7) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

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(8) Ten appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. In making these appointments, the President shall give due consideration to the selection of officers of State and local governments and individuals who are significantly interested and experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council.

(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council in his stead.

Terms of office.

(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.

(d) A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).

Chairman, selection.

(e) The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President.

(f) Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Duties.

SEC. 202. (a) The Council shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;

(2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;

(4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and

(5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

Report to President and Congress.

(b) The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and the Congress and shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.

Other Federal agencies, cooperation.

SEC. 203. The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the extent permitted by law and within available funds.

Compensation.

SEC. 204. The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 201(a) shall serve without additional compen-

sation. The members of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of section 201(a) shall receive $100 per diem when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

Executive Director.

SEC. 205. (a) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Council. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46e) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665 (g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: *And provided further*, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

68 Stat. 423.

Personnel.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

Ante, p. 288.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals.

60 Stat. 810.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

Approved October 15, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1916 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 1363 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):
July 11: Considered and passed Senate.
Sept. 19: Considered in House.
Oct. 10: Considered and passed House, amended.
Oct. 11: Senate concurred in House amendment.

STATE LIAISON OFFICERS
PUBLIC LAW 89-665
NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966

ALABAMA
Chairman
Alabama Historical Commission
State Department of Archives
and History
624 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

ALASKA
Chief, Parks and Recreation
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Lands
344 Sixth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

ARIZONA
Director
State Parks Board
Phoenix, Arizona 85021

ARKANSAS
Director
Arkansas Planning Commission
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

CALIFORNIA
Director
Department of Parks and
Recreation
State Resources Agency
P. O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95811

COLORADO
President
State Historical Society
Colorado State Museum
E. 14th Avenue and Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

CONNECTICUT
Chairman, Connecticut Historica
Commission
78 Elm Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

DELAWARE
State Archivist
Archives Building
Dover, Delaware 19901

FLORIDA
Executive Director
Florida Board of Archives
and History
401 East Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

GEORGIA
Executive Secretary
Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

HAWAII
Director
Department of Land and
Natural Resources
State of Hawaii
Honoluly, Hawaii 96813

IDAHO
Director
Idaho Historical Society
610 North Julia Drive
Boise, Idaho 83706

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ILLINOIS
Director
Department of Conservation
State Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

INDIANA
Director
Department of Natural Resources
State of Indiana
Indianapolis, Indiana 42604

IOWA
State Historian
State of Iowa
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

KANSAS
Executive Secretary
Kansas State Historical Society
120 West Tenth
Topeka, Kansas 66612

KENTUCKY
Coordinator of State and
Federal Activities
Office of the Governor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

LOUISIANA
Secretary-Director
Louisiana State Parks and
Recreation Commission
Old State Capitol Building
P. O. Drawer 1111
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

MAINE
Director
State Park and Recreation
Commission
State Office Building
Augusta, Maine 04330

MARYLAND
Director
Maryland Historical Trust
Box 1704
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

MASSACHUSETTS
Secretary of the Commonwealth
Chairman, Massachusetts
Historical Commission
Boston, Massachusetts 02133

MICHIGAN
Director
Department of Conservation
Stevens T. Mason Building
Lansing, Michigan 48926

MINNESOTA
Director
Minnesota Historical Society
Cedar and Central Streets
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

MISSISSIPPI
Director
State of Mississippi
Department of Archives and History
P. O. Box 571
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

MISSOURI
Director
Missouri State Park Board
P. O. Box 176
1204 Jefferson Building
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MONTANA
Chief of Recreation & Parks Division
Department of Fish and Game
State of Montana
Helena, Montana 57601

NEBRASKA
Director
The Nebraska State Historical
Society
15th and R Streets
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

NEVADA
Administrator
Division of State Parks
201 S. Fall Street
Room 221 Nye Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

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NEW HAMPSHIRE
Commissioner
Department of Resources
and Economic Development
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

NEW JERSEY
Commissioner
State of New Jersey
Department of Conservation
and Economic Development
Trenton, New Jersey 08608

NEW MEXICO
State Planning Officer
State of New Mexico
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

NEW YORK
Chairman
New York State Historic Trust
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 5600
New York, New York 10020

NORTH CAROLINA
Director
Department of Archives & History
State of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

NORTH DAKOTA
Superintendent
State Historical Society of
North Dakota
Liberty Memorial Building
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

OHIO
Director
The Ohio Historical Society
Columbus, Ohio 43210

OKLAHOMA
Chairman
Oklahoma Historical Society
1108 Colcord Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102

OREGON
State Highway Engineer
Oregon State Highway Department
State Highway Building
Salem, Oregon 97310

PENNSYLVANIA
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Historical and
Museum Commission
William Penn Memorial Museum
and Archives Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108

RHODE ISLAND
Director
Rhode Island Development Council
Roger Williams Building
Hayes Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

SOUTH CAROLINA
Director
State Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

SOUTH DAKOTA
Chief
Division of Parks & Recreation
Department of Game, Fish and Parks
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

TENNESSEE
Chairman
Tennessee Historical Commission
State Library & Archives Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

TEXAS
Executive Director
Texas State Historical
Survey Committee
108 West 15th Street
Austin, Texas 78701

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UTAH
Director
Department of Development
Services
312 State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

VERMONT
Director
Vermont Historical Society
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

VIRGINIA
Chairman
Virginia Historic Landmarks
Commission
Room 1106, State Ninth Street
Office Building
Richmond, Virginia 23219

WASHINGTON
Director
Washington State Parks
and Recreation
Olympia, Washington 98501

WEST VIRGINIA
Chairman
Ad Hoc Committee on
Historic Properties
Potomac State College
Keyser, West Virginia 26726

WISCONSIN
Director
State Historical Society
of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

WYOMING
Executive Director
Wyoming Recreation Commission
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Deputy Mayor
Executive Office
District of Columbia Government
Washington, D. C. 20004

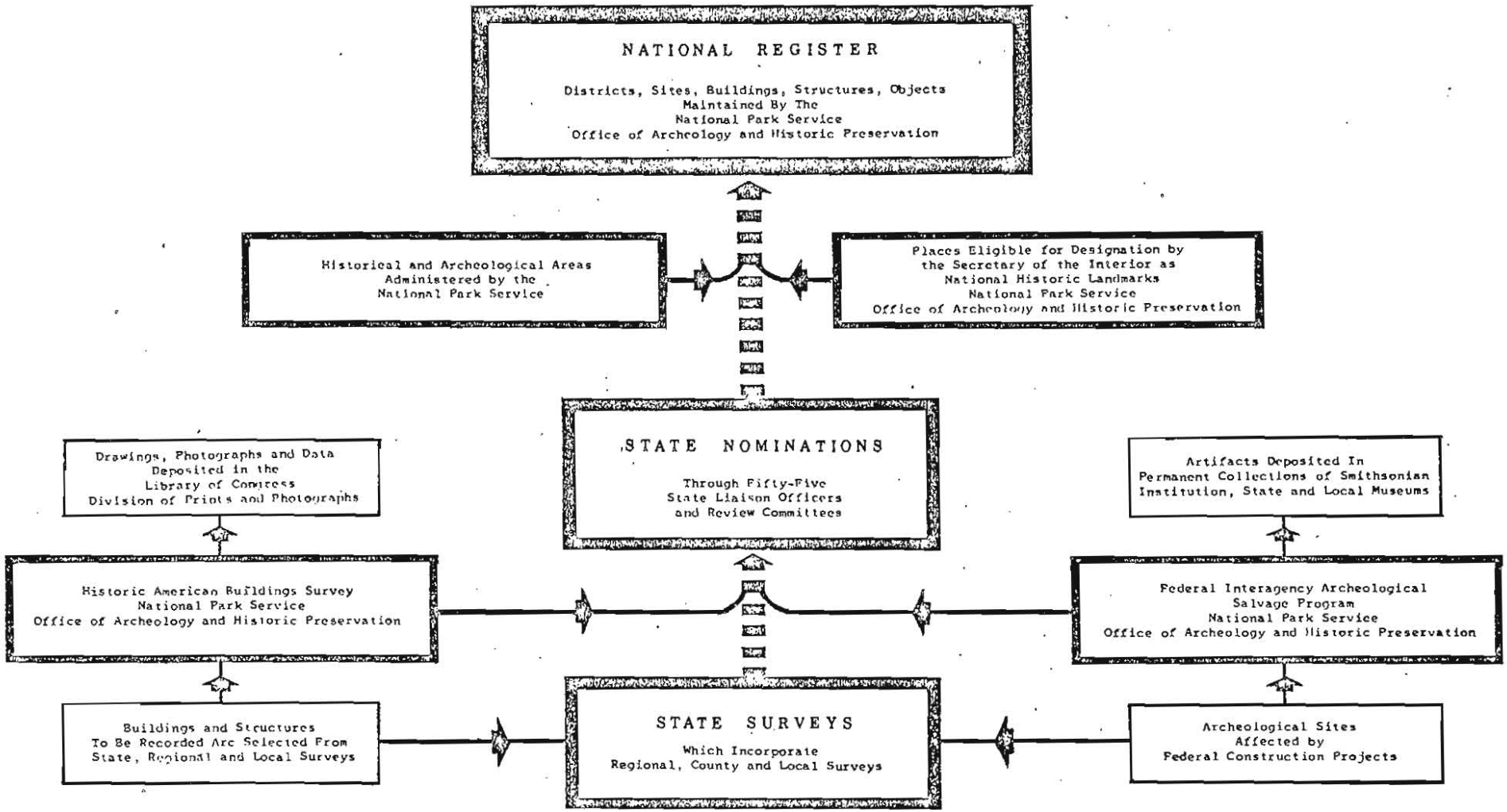
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Executive Director
Institute of Puerto Rican
Culture
San Juan, Puerto Rico

GUAM
Director of Land Management
Government of Guam
Agana, Guam

VIRGIN ISLANDS
Planning Director
Virgin Islands Planning Board
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Virgin Islands

SAMOA
Office of the Governor
Pago Pago
American Samoa

EXPANDING THE NATIONAL REGISTER



The National Register will not remain static. It will increase or decrease with each edition by adding or subtracting entries according to natural or manmade effects.

APPENDIX D

DEFINITIONS

These definitions apply to terms used in Public Law 89-665 and in this manual.

Accessible to the public: Capable of being used, seen, or experienced by the public.

Act: Public Law 89-665, the Act of Congress, approved October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), commonly called the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Applicant: The State submitting an application for financial assistance under the Act.

Apportionment: The amount of funds reserved for a State by the Secretary from yearly appropriations for assisting projects under provisions of the Act.

Appropriation: The funds which the Congress makes available yearly for purposes of the Act.

Archeology: The branch of anthropology utilizing specialized scientific techniques for the study of cultural material remains to obtain data on historic or prehistoric peoples.

Architecture: The science, art, or profession of designing and constructing buildings.

Assistance: The funds made available by the National Park Service in support of projects pursuant to the Act.

Building: A structure created to shelter any form of human activity

Culture: The concepts, habits, skills, arts, instruments, institutions, and other features of a given people at a given time.

Direct Expenditure or Direct Cost: Those obligations made or incurred that can be associated specifically with a project.

Director: The Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, or any other officer or employee of the National Park Service to whom he delegates the authority involved.

District: A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration or linkage of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical developments.

Expenditure: Outlay of money represented by valid invoice and disbursement documentation.

Fiscal Year: A period of time which begins on July 1 and ends on June 30, twelve months hence.

Historic Preservation: The protection, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of historic significance.

History: a branch of knowledge that records and explains past events as steps in the sequence of human activities.

Inventory: See Survey.

National Register: The National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture maintained by the Secretary of the Interior as authorized by the Act.

National Trust: The National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by Act of Congress approved October 26, 1949.

Nomination: The process by which a State may recommend properties for the National Register.

Object: A material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that is usually, by nature or design, movable.

Project: A program of a State or local government, other public body, private organization or individual for the acquisition or development of any district, site, building, structure, or object, or for the preparation of a comprehensive statewide historic survey or plan.

Project Agreement: A contract executed between the United States and a State, setting forth the mutual obligations with regard to a specific project.

Project Period: The contract period during which costs may be incurred or changed for the conduct of a project.

Reconstruction: The replacement of all or part of a property by new material and workmanship as nearly as possible like the original.

Rehabilitation: Improving the structural condition of property in order to render it habitable or otherwise useful.

Restoration: Returning an existing property to its appearance at a given time.

Secretary: The Secretary of the Interior.

Site: The location of an event, building, structure, or object.

State: Any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

State Fiscal Officer: The office designated by the Governor to act for the State in all fiscal transactions and record keeping procedures with respect to the Act, or any other officer to whom authority has been delegated.

State Liaison Officer: The office designated by the Governor to act in his behalf with respect to the Act, or any other officer to whom authority has been delegated.

State Plan: The comprehensive statewide plan for historic preservation required by the Act.

Structure: A work constructed by man.

Survey: The process by which a State identifies and determines its historical resources as a basis for its statewide preservation plan.

APPENDIX E

(To be issued upon completion of special IBM Inventory-Nomination Form Study)

APPENDIX F

(To be issued upon completion of special IBM Inventory-Nomination Form Study)

APPENDIX G

PROJECT APPLICATION AND AGREEMENT
Public Law 89-665, 80 Stat. 915. (1966)
GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Definitions

1. The term "Director" as used herein means the Director of the National Park Service, or any representative lawfully delegated the authority to act for such Director.

2. The term "Manual" as used herein means "Grants for Historic Preservation: A Guide for State Participation."

3. The term "project" as used herein means that project which is the subject of this agreement.

4. The term "State" as used herein means the State which is a party to this agreement.

5. The term "transferee" as used herein means the political subdivision, public agency, private association or individual to whom funds are to be transferred by the State pursuant to this agreement.

B. Execution

1. The State shall execute and complete or cause to be executed and completed the approved project in accordance with the time schedule set forth herein. Failure to render satisfactory progress or to complete this or any other project which is the subject of Federal assistance under this to the satisfaction of the Director may be cause for the suspension of all obligations of the United States under this agreement.

2. Activities to be undertaken pursuant to contract shall meet the following requirements:

   a. Contracts in excess of $10,000 shall be awarded through a process of competitive bidding with the exception that extensive preservation work may be contracted through negotiated bidding. Copies of all bids and a copy of the contract shall be retained for inspection by the Director.

b. All bidders on contracts in excess of $10,000 shall be informed that Federal funds are being used.

c. Written change orders to contracts in excess of $10,000 shall be issued for all necessary changes in the project. Such orders shall be made a part of the project file and shall be kept available for audit.

d. Should a supplemental grant be made for this project under the provisions of any Federal assistance program which requires compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act, the State shall comply or provide for the compliance with the provisions of said Act, as amended (40 United States Code 276a-7) and the regulations of the Secretary of Labor (29 Code of Federal Regulations 3:29 CFR 5), and shall include or cause to be included in all contracts affected by such regulations the contract provisions set forth in 29 CFR 5.5.

3. The State shall secure completion of the work in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, and shall secure compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

4. Periodic site visits by the Director shall be permitted to insure work progress in accordance with the approved project, including a final inspection upon project completion.

5. All significant deviations from the project agreement shall be submitted to the Director for prior approval.

6. Project plans and specifications shall be available for review by the Director upon request.

7. The acquisition cost of real property shall be based upon the appraisal of at least one professional appraiser; such a report shall accompany the application.

8. If any tract or parcel of, or interest in, real property subject to being purchased under the provisions of this agreement, but not identified herein, is found by the Director for any reason not to be suitable for Federal assistance, all obligations of the United States hereunder shall cease as to such parcel, tract, or interest.

C. Project Costs

Project costs eligible for assistance shall be determined upon the basis of the criteria set forth in the Manual.

D. Project Administration

1. The State shall promptly submit or cause to be submitted such reports as the Director may request.

2. Property and facilities acquired or developed pursuant to this agreement shall be available for inspection by the Director upon request.

3. Any funds which may be received by way of advance payment from the United States under the terms of this agreement shall be used solely for the project herein described.

4. In the case of an advance of funds, interest earned on funds granted pursuant to this agreement shall not be available for expenditure by the State, but shall be disposed of according to instructions issued by the Director.

5. Because the basic objective of this Act is to preserve and protect the Nation's historical, architectural, archeological, and cultural heritage, it is the intent of the parties hereto that recipients of assistance will use monies granted hereunder for the purposes of this program, and that assistance granted will result in a net increase, commensurate at least with the Federal cost-share, in a recipient's historic properties preservation program. It is intended by both parties hereto that this assistance will be added to, rather than replace or be substituted for, State, local, and private historic preservation funds.

E. Project Termination

1. The State may rescind this agreement at any time prior to the commencement of the project. After project commencement, this agreement may be rescinded, modified, or amended only by mutual agreement. A project shall be deemed commenced when the State receives any funds pursuant to this agreement.

2. Failure by the State to comply with the terms of this agreement may be cause for the suspension of all obligations of the United States hereunder.

3. Failure by the State to comply with the terms of this agreement shall not be cause for the suspension of all obligations of the United States hereunder if, in the judgment of the Director, such failure was due to no fault of the State. In such case, any amount required to settle at minimum costs any irrevocable obligations properly incurred shall be eligible for assistance under this agreement.

4. Because the benefit to be derived by the United States from the full compliance by the State with the terms of this agreement is the preservation and protection of invaluable and irreplaceable vestiges of the Nation's history, architecture, archeology, and culture and their resultant availability to the people of the State and of the United States, and because such benefit exceeds to an immeasurable and unascertainable extent the amount of money furnished by the United States by way of assistance under the terms of this agreement, the State agrees that payment by the State to the United States of an amount equal to the amount of assistance extended under this agreement by the United States would be inadequate compensation to the United States for any breach by the State of this agreement. The State further agrees, therefore, that the appropriate remedy in the event of a breach by the State of this agreement shall be the specific performance of this agreement.

F. Conflict of Interests

1. No official or employee of the State or the transferee who is authorized in his official capacity to negotiate, make, accept, or approve a contract or subcontract in connection with this project or to take part in such decisions shall have any financial or other personal interest in any such contract or subcontract.

2. No person performing services for the State or the transferee in connection with this project shall have a financial or other personal interest, other than his employment, in any contract or subcontract in connection with this project. No officer or employee of such

person retained by the State or the transferee shall have any financial or other personal interest in any real property acquired for this project unless such interest is openly disclosed upon the public records of the State, and such officer, employee or person has not participated in the acquisition for or on behalf of the State or transferee.

3. No member of or delegate to Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement, or to any benefit to arise hereupon, unless such benefit shall be in the form of an agreement made with a corporation for its general benefit.

4. The State shall be responsible for enforcing the above conflict of interest provisions.

G. Hatch Act

No officer or employee of the State or other public agency whose principal employment is in connection with any activity which is financed in whole or in part pursuant to this agreement shall take part in any of the political activity prescribed in the Hatch Political Activity Act, 5 U.S.C. sec 118k (1964), with the exceptions therein enumerated.

H. Financial Records

1. The State shall maintain or cause to be maintained satisfactory financial accounts, documents, and records and shall cause them to be made available to the National Park Service, the Department of the Interior, and to the General Accounting Office for auditing at reasonable times. Such accounts, documents, and records shall be retained by the State or transferee for three years following project termination.

2. The State or transferee may use any generally accepted accounting system, provided such system meets the minimum requirements set forth in the Manual.

I. Use of Facilities

1. The State shall not at any time convey any interest in or convert to other than the uses specified in this project any property acquired or developed pursuant to this agreement without the prior approval of the Director.

2. The State shall administer, maintain, and repair or cause to be administered, maintained, and repaired the property or facilities acquired or developed pursuant to this agreement in the manner and according to the standards set forth in the Manual.

J. Equal Opportunity

1. Prior to the furnishing of Federal assistance to the State, the State must furnish the Director, Attention: Contract Compliance Officer, an Assurance of Compliance, Form DI-1350 (Appendix J). Recipients and subrecipients of such assistance to be regulated by Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, Subtitle A, Part 17 (43 CFR 17).

2. The State shall incorporate, or cause to be incorporated into all contracts and subcontracts, involving Federal funds in whole, or part, the applicable equal opportunity clauses (equal employment opportunity and use of facilities) prescribed by Title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapters 1, 14 and 14K (41 CFR - Federal Procurements Regulations).

3. The State shall:

   a. comply or provide for compliance with the above provisions in work carried out by the State or a transferee, including the advance clearances provided for in 41 CFR 1.12-805-1(d)(1)(2)(3)(4);

   b. assist and cooperate actively with National Park Service in enforcing the contract provisions and with the rules, regulations and revelant orders issued to implement the Civil Rights Laws and Administration policy;

   c. obtain and furnish to the National Park Service, such information as required for enforcement of equal opportunity;

   d. enforce the obligation of contractors, or other subrecipients, including invoking of sanctions and penalties for noncompliance, when imposed;

   e. refer all questionable matters of equal opportunity implementation to the National Park Service Contract Compliance Officer for advance determinations.

K. Transfer of Funds

1. If this project is to be undertaken by a transferee, the State shall transfer all funds granted pursuant to this agreement to such transferee.

2. The State shall be responsible for compliance with the terms of this agreement by any transferee to which funds are transferred pursuant to this agreement. Failure by such transferee to so comply shall be deemed a failure by the State to comply with the terms of this agreement.

L. Manual

The State and transferee shall comply with the policies and procedures set forth in the Manual. Said Manual is hereby incorporated into and made a part of this agreement.

Form 10-302
(July 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PROJECT APPLICATION AND AGREEMENT

PUBLIC LAW 89-665

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

STATE	PROJECT NUMBER

PROJECT TITLE

PROJECT PERIOD	TYPE OF PROJECT		
	☐ SURVEY AND PLANNING	☐ ACQUISITION	☐ DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT COST	PERCENTAGE OF ASSISTANCE	AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE	
$	%	$	

NAME, TITLE, AND ORGANIZATION OF INDIVIDUAL HAVING IMMEDIATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROJECT:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The United States of America, represented by the Director, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, and the State named above (hereinafter referred to as the State), mutually agree to perform this agreement in accordance with Public Law 89-665, 80 Stat. 915, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and with the general provision, terms, promises, conditions, plans, specifications, estimates, procedures, project proposals, maps, and assurances attached hereto and hereby made a part hereof.

The United States hereby promises, in consideration of the promises made by the State herein, to obligate to the State the amount of money referred to above, and to tender to the State that portion of the obligation which is required to pay the United States, of the costs of the above project, based upon the above percentage of assistance. The State hereby promises, in consideration of the promises made by the United States herein, to execute the project described above in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

The following special project terms and conditions were added to this agreement before it was signed by the parties hereto:

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this agreement as of the date entered below.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	STATE	
BY: *(Signature)*	STATE	DATE
	SIGNATURE	
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NAME	
DATE	TITLE	

Form 10-302a
(July 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PROJECT APPLICATION AND AGREEMENT

PUBLIC LAW 89-665

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

I - SURVEY AND PLAN PROJECT ELEMENTS AND COST BREAKDOWN

	DESCRIPTION	BEGINNING DATE	COMPLETION DATE	ESTIMATED COST	TOTALS
SURVEY					
	SUB-TOTAL				$
PLAN PREPARATION					
	SUB-TOTAL				$
PUBLICATION					
	SUB-TOTAL				$
OTHER					
	SUB-TOTAL				$
	TOTAL				$

	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL ABOVE
National Park Service Assistance Requested	$	

SOURCE OF NON-FEDERAL FUNDS

II - ACQUISITION PROJECT ELEMENTS

PROPERTY TO BE ACQUIRED

LOCATION *(County, City, Street Address)*

QUANTITY

INTEREST TO BE ACQUIRED | ESTIMATED COST

METHOD OF ACQUISITION

☐ NEGOTIATED PURCHASE ☐ CONDEMNATION ☐ OTHER *(Specify)* _____

SOURCE OF NON-FEDERAL FUNDS

III - DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ELEMENTS AND COST BREAKDOWN

	DESCRIPTION	BEGINNING DATE	COMPLETION DATE	ESTIMATED COST	TOTALS
DEV. PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS					
	SUB-TOTAL				$
ACTUAL WORK					
	SUB-TOTAL				$
OTHER					
	SUB-TOTAL				$
	TOTAL				$

	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL ABOVE
National Park Service Assistance Requested	$	

SOURCE OF NON-FEDERAL FUNDS

Form 10-303
(July 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AMENDMENT TO PROJECT AGREEMENT
PUBLIC LAW 89-665
THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

STATE	PROJECT NUMBER

PROJECT AGREEMENT

This amendment to Project Agreement is hereby made and agreed upon by the United States of America, acting through the Director of the National Park Service and by the State of _____, pursuant to P.L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The State and the United States, in mutual consideration of the promises made herein and in the agreement of which this is an amendment, do hereby amend and change said agreement as follows:

In all other respects the agreement of which this is an amendment, and the plans and specification relevant thereto, shall remain in full force and effect. In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed this amendment as of the date entered below.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	STATE	
BY: *(Signature)*	STATE	DATE
	SIGNATURE	
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NAME	
DATE	TITLE	

Form 10-304
(July 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE STATUS REPORT

PUBLIC LAW 89-665

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

NAME OF PROJECT		FOR PERIOD ENDING
STATE	PROJECT PERIOD	
COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER	
AGENCY (*Transferee*)	VOUCHER NUMBER	

EXPENDITURES

ACCOUNT CODE	DESCRIPTION	CURRENT MONTH	FISCAL YEAR TO DATE	PROJECT TOTAL
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$	$	$
LESS: Expenditures not applicable to Grant Funds		$	$	$
NET EXPENDITURES		$	$	$
LESS: Amount of Non-Federal assistance (*50% of net expenditures*)		$	$	$
AMOUNT OF FEDERAL GRANT FUNDS		$	$	$
TOTAL FEDERAL GRANT FUNDS AUTHORIZED			$	
AMOUNT PREVIOUSLY PAID			$	
AMOUNT CLAIMED CURRENT PERIOD			$	
BALANCE REMAINING			$	

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE

DI Form 1350
(March 1966)

Illustration No. 1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE
(TITLE VI, CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964)

_____ (hereinafter called "Applicant-Recipient")
(Name of Applicant-Recipient)

HEREBY AGREES THAT IT will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Department of the Interior Regulation (43 CFR 17) issued pursuant to that title, to the end that, in accordance with Title VI of that Act and the Regulation, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant-Recipient receives financial assistance from _____ and
Bureau or Office

Hereby Gives Assurance That It will immediately take any measures to effectuate this agreement.

If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the Applicant-Recipient by _____, This assurance obligates the
Bureau or Office

Applicant-Recipient, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance obligates the Applicant-Recipient for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance obligates the Applicant-Recipient for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it by_____

_____
Bureau or Office

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property discounts or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant-Recipient by the bureau or office, including installment payments after such date on account of arrangements for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant-Recipient recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall reserve the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Applicant-Recipient, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signature appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Applicant-Recipient.

_____ _____
DATED APPLICANT-RECIPIENT

By _____
(President, Chairman of Board or Comparable authorized Official

_____
APPLICANT-RECIPIENT'S MAILING ADDRESS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1966 O-226-920
919-773

APPENDIX O

THE NATIONAL REGISTER FLORIDA EXCERPTS

Florida

DUVAL COUNTY
Jacksonville vicinity
FORT CAROLINE NATIONAL MEMORIAL
10 miles east of Jacksonville
1564–1565

At Fort Caroline the struggle between France and Spain for supremacy in southeastern North America began and virtually ended. When the fort was founded, there was no other European colony on the North American continent this side of Mexico, and France hoped this colony would help to establish her claim in the New World. Recognizing the move as a threat to Spanish commerce, King Philip sent an armada to Florida in 1565. Spanish forces under Pedro Menendez de Aviles, founder of St. Augustine, captured the fort, as its garrison had already been weakened by famine, internal dissension, and Indian attacks. Renamed San Mateo, the post was maintained by Spain through the colonial period. Recent reconstruction of Fort Caroline was based on a 16th-century sketch.

Federal
NPS; 119.51 acres

ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Pensacola
FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS
U. S. Naval Air Station
1787

Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, a semicircular brick fortification, replaces a fort built in 1698 and destroyed by the French in 1719. Important in the control of West Florida, it became the northern outpost of the Spanish Caribbean empire in 1781. Its capture by Andrew Jackson in 1814 quickened the surrender of the Spanish governor in San Carlos in 1818, marking the end of Spanish occupation of West Florida. The fort was occupied by the Confederates during the Civil War.

Federal
NHL; HABS

ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Pensacola
PLAZA FERDINAND VII
Palafox Street between Government and Zaragossa Streets
1821

Plaza Ferdinand VII is the site of the formal transfer of Florida from the rule of Spain to the United States. On the morning of July 17, 1821, Andrew Jackson, newly commissioned governor of the Territory, met the Spanish governor, and after the transfer ceremony was completed Jackson officially proclaimed the establishment of the Florida Territory. The present square is a remnant of the original city square laid out by the British in 1765, a large part of which was subdivided and sold as building lots in 1802.

Municipal
NHL

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY
Sebastian vicinity
PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
East of Sebastian in the Indian River
1903

This refuge, the first Federal sanctuary for the protection of wildlife, was established by President Theodore Roosevelt to protect brown pelicans. Originally placed under the administration of the Bureau of Biological Survey, the refuge has been administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior since its inception in 1940. Subject to partial tidal inundation, the mangrove island is essentially one large rookery for brown pelicans, cormorants, egrets, herons, and ibis.

Federal
NHL

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee vicinity
SAN LUIS DE APALACHE
2 miles west of Tallahassee on U.S. 90
1633, 1663

This mission, which typifies the Spanish mission system in the Old Southwest, became the administrative center for the old Spanish Province of Guale. San Luis was abandoned when Governor James Moore, supporting the English cause in the territorial rivalry of Spain and Great Britain, began the systematic destruction of the Florida missions in 1702. Little remains of the mission, but archeological investigations have furnished many artifacts and much information about the building.

Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MANATEE COUNTY
Bradenton vicinity
DE SOTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL
5 miles west of Bradenton
1539–1543

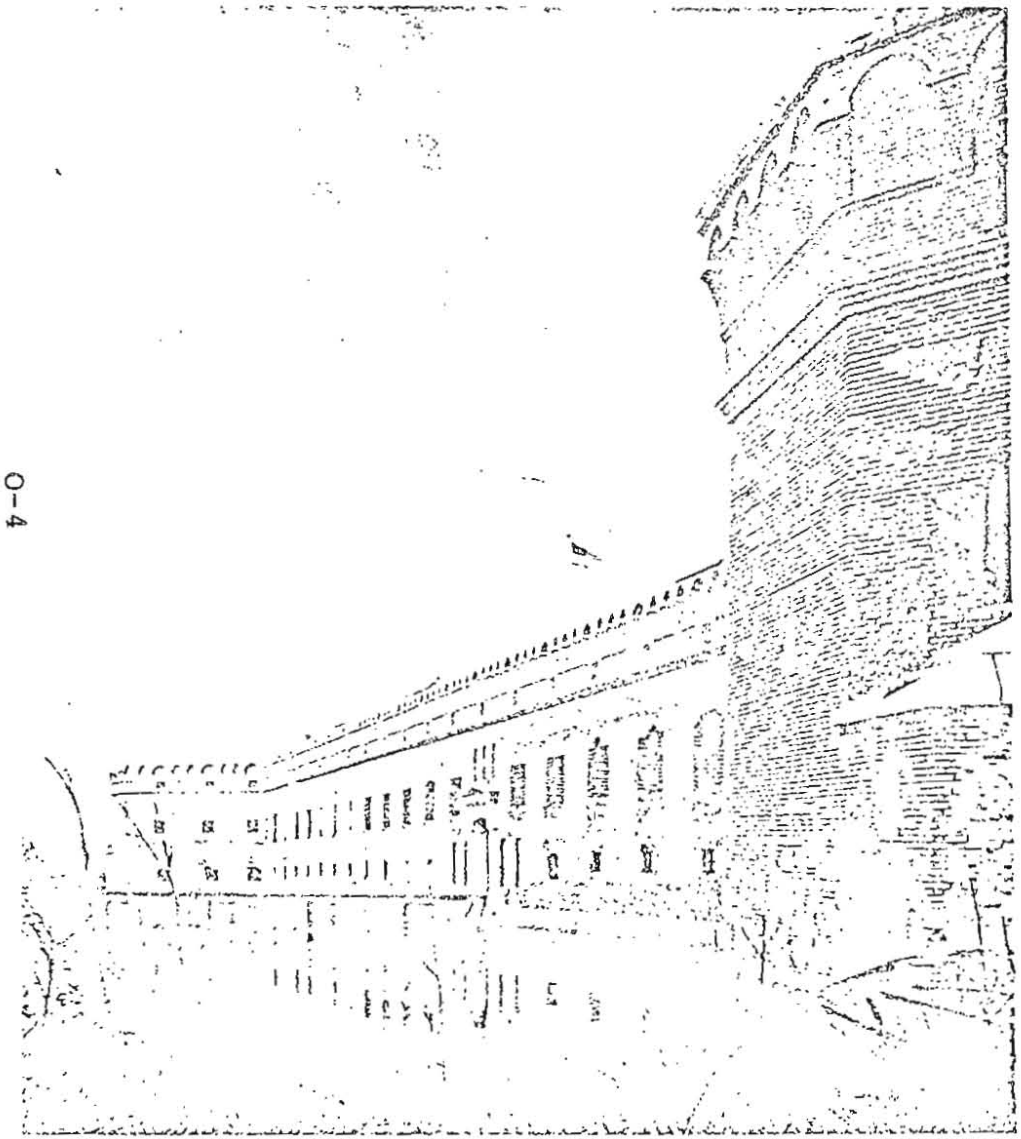
De Soto National Memorial commemorates the landing of Hernando De Soto in Florida and the first extensive organized exploration of the interior of the southeastern part of the present United States. After landing in the vicinity of Tampa Bay, the Spanish began their march through 4000 miles of unknown land. They penetrated as far north as present Tennessee and as far west as Texas. When De Soto died in 1542 he was buried in the Mississippi River. At the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers the remnants of the expedition built ships that were floated off the stocks in the spring floods of 1543. They sailed down the Mississippi River, returning to civilization in Mexico in September of that year.

Federal/non-Federal
NPS; 30 acres

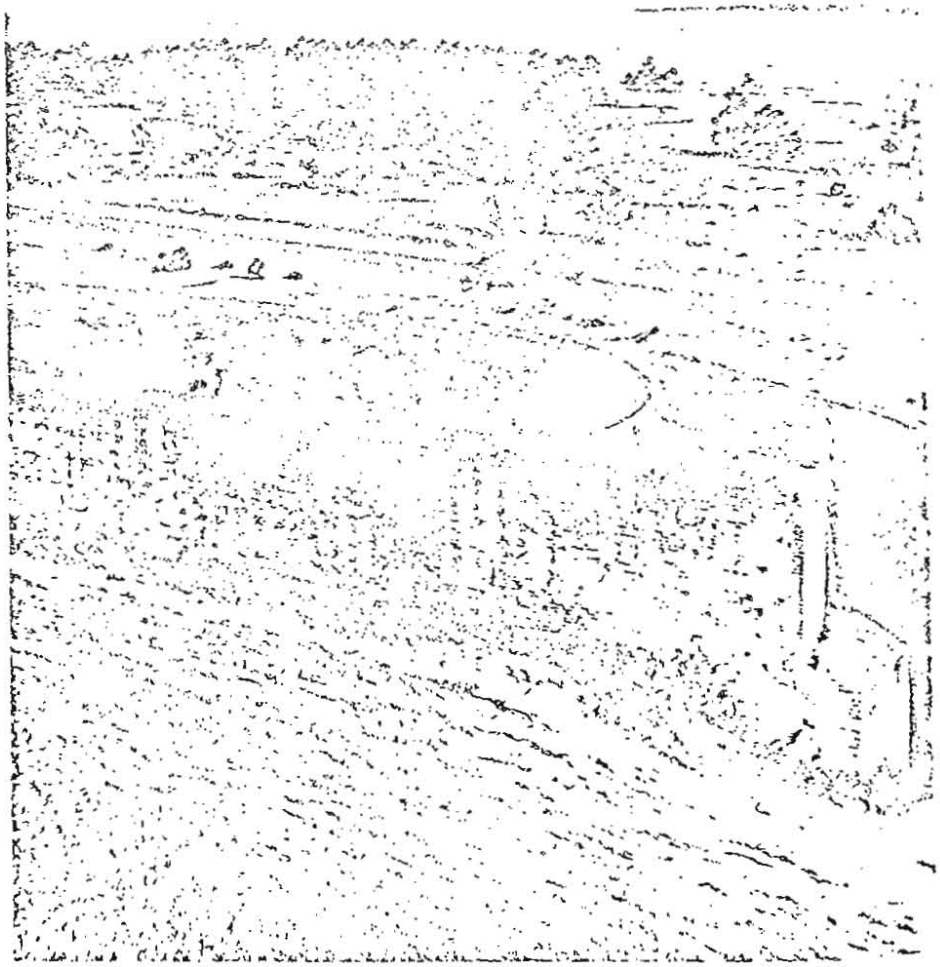
MONROE COUNTY
Dry Tortugas Islands
FORT JEFFERSON NATIONAL MONUMENT
68 miles west of Key West in the Gulf of Mexico
1846

During the first half of the 19th century the United States began a chain of seacoast defenses from Maine to Texas. Fort Jefferson, the largest of these, was once the key to control of the Gulf of Mexico

Fort Jefferson National Monument, Dry Tortugas Islands, Florida



Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida



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because of its strategic location. Commerce from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast passed through this vital area. The fort was active during the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. The Lincoln conspirators were confined there for several years. The fort's massive ruins offer eloquent proof of its former strength as a guardian of the southernmost coastlines of the United States.

Federal
NPS; 47,125 acres
HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Key West
HEMINGWAY (ERNEST) HOUSE
907 Whitehead Street
1931–1940

Critics agree that Ernest Hemingway was one of the most influential writers of the 20th century. In 1953 he won the Pulitzer Prize in literature for *The Old Man and the Sea*, and in 1954 he became the fifth American to be awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. Among his best known books and short stories are *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), "The Killers," "The Snows of Kilimanjaro," and "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber." In 1931 Hemingway and his wife Pauline bought this large, two-story, Spanish style house made of native stone with a flat roof, yellow shutters, and wrought-iron balconies, and they established permanent residence there. Later they built a pool house in the rear, the upper story of which Hemingway used for a study. The Hemingways lived here until 1940.

Private
NHL

OKALOOSA COUNTY
Fort Walton Beach
FORT WALTON MOUND
U.S. 98
Late prehistoric

Fort Walton Mound is a type site for a late prehistoric and early historic manifestation of the Indian culture present along the northwest Florida coast and in adjacent northern states at the time of the exploration of Florida by Hernando De Soto. Many burials have been uncovered at the 12-foot high temple mound whose summit platform is reached by an earthen ramp located on the south side. Excavations at the site have revealed a large number of burials accompanied by pottery vessels.

Municipal
NHL

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY
Okeechobee vicinity
OKEECHOBEE BATTLEFIELD
4 miles southeast of Okeechobee on U.S. 441
1837

On the northern shore of Lake Okeechobee on Christmas Day, 1837, Zachary Taylor won a decisive victory over a band of Seminole and Mikasuki warriors. This victory, which occurred only a few months after General Thomas S. Jesup had inspired Indian resistance by having Osceola and other chiefs seized under a flag of truce, proved to be the turning point in the Second Seminole War. The battlefield location is well established, and the swamp has been brought within the highwater mark of the lake south of the battlefield.

Multiple private
NHL

PINELLAS COUNTY
Safety Harbor vicinity
SAFETY HARBOR SITE
Philippe Park, 1 mile northeast of Safety Harbor
Late prehistoric

Safety Harbor Site depicts a late prehistoric and early historic period representing the Gulf Coast Timucua Indian culture at the time of European contact and somewhat before. The temple mound, 150 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, stands on a point of land protruding into Old Tampa Bay. From the village debris extends in both directions along the shore and on the land behind the mound. At the northwest end of the village is a smaller sand burial mound.

County
NHL

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT
1 Castillo Drive
1672–1696

Castillo de San Marcos, the northernmost outpost of the Spanish empire in the New World, was established as a permanent defense against foreign settlement and protection for Spanish shipping along the coast. Between 1680 and 1750 it was the hub of turmoil in the Southeast. Spanish forays against the Carolinas and Georgia began here, and it was the target of at least six major raids by the English as well as marauding pirates and Indians. After Florida was ceded to the United States in 1819, the fort served as a military prison. Included in Castillo de San Marcos National Monument are the coquina fort surrounded by moat and outworks, a city gate, and museum exhibits.

Federal/non-Federal
NPS; 21.58 acres
HABS

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine vicinity
FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT
15 miles south of St. Augustine
1565

The final scenes of the Spanish-French struggle for Florida took place within and near the present Fort Matanzas National Monument in 1565, resulting in Spanish domination of the Southeast for nearly 200 years. During most of that period Matanzas was a typical Florida outpost that served as a lookout tower to spot approaching enemy sails and to serve St. Augustine, the capital of Spanish Florida. Previous towers had been built of wood, but in 1737-1742 the coquina Fort Matanzas was built to

reinforce the garrison in the face of increasing depredations from James Oglethorpe's English colony of Georgia. Having little military value to the Nation, the old tower and its vicinity were abandoned when Florida was ceded to the United States in 1819. In recent years the fort has been restored.

Federal

NPS; 298.51 acres

WAKULLA COUNTY

St. Marks

FORT SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE

30 miles south of Tallahassee on U.S. 319 and Fla. 363

1660

Fort San Marcos de Apalache changed hands several times until England acquired Florida in 1763. During the initial period of Spanish possession, three successively stronger wooden fortifications were built on the site, and a final stone structure was partially completed before the English took possession. During the British occupation of Florida a trading post was established at the site, then known as Fort St. Marks. Spain reclaimed the site in 1787, and Andrew Jackson's capture of the fort in 1818 was instrumental in the United States acquisition of Florida in 1819. During the Civil War the Confederates superimposed entrenchments and fortifications upon the earlier ruins.

State

SHL

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

I. ACQUISITION (Ch. 267.061)

II. All acquired properties possessing archaeological or historical remains will be surveyed by the Division of Archives, History and Record Management for its research and interpretative potential. This completed archaeological and historical survey shall consist of (1) General Historical or Archaeological Background. (2) Proposed research needs for adequate interpretation, ie. archaeological, historical, architectural, etc. (3) Estimated cost of recommended research.

III. At such time as the Division of Recreation and Parks receives approval and funding for Site Development, an agreement will be executed with the Division of Archives, History and Records Management for the implementation of recommended research. Under said agreement the Division of Archives, History and Records Management will furnish upon completion of approved research, a final interpretative report of the historical or archaeological research. The approved cost of said research is to be born by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of National Resources.

IV. At such time as the Division of Recreation and Parks receives approval and funding for Site interpretative displays, the Division of Archives, History and Records Management will coordinate with the exhibit producing agency to ensure accurate and consistant presentation. Prior to public opening, such exhibits are subject to final approval of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management.